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## House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, April 29, 2002, at 2 p.m.

## Senate

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 2002

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable DEBBIE STABENOW, a Senator from the State of Michigan.

### PRAYER

The guest Chaplain, Father Paul Lavin, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, offered the following prayer:

Let us listen to the words of the prophet Isaiah:

*If you remove from your midst oppression,  
False accusation and malicious speech;  
If you bestow your bread on the hungry,  
And satisfy the afflicted;  
Then light shall rise for you in the dark-*

*ness,  
And the gloom shall become for you like  
midday;*

*Then the Lord will guide you always,  
And give you plenty on the parched  
land.—Isaiah 58:9-11.*

Let us pray.

Lord we thank You and we praise You for the goodness of our people and for the spirit of justice that fills our Nation. We thank You for the beauty and the fullness of the land, and for the challenge of the cities. We thank You for our work, for our rest, for one another, and for our homes.

Look with favor on the men and women who serve in this Senate. Help them to foster decency and to uphold justice and right. Strengthen them with Your grace and wisdom, and strengthen and support those who serve on their staffs. This morning we ask that You give strength of body, courage of spirit, and patience with pain to your servant Mary Jane Ogilvie, wife of the Chaplain of this Senate. With Your

help she may soon be restored to health.

We ask this through Christ our Lord. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable DEBBIE STABENOW, a Senator from the State of Michigan, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, April 26, 2002.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBBIE STABENOW, a Senator from the State of Michigan, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,  
President pro tempore.

Ms. STABENOW thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

### SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Madam President, this morning the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 2003, the Andean Trade Act. No rollcall votes will occur today. Cloture has been filed on the motion to proceed to Andean trade. The Senate will vote on cloture on the motion to proceed on Monday at 6 p.m.

### THANKS TO ALL WHO MAKE THE SENATE WORK

Mr. REID. Madam President, yesterday we finished a very long and arduous task in working our way through the energy bill. There were almost 500 amendments offered on that bill. The 2 managers worked through 150 or 200 amendments. It was a very difficult, contentious debate that led to passage of that bill.

There was a lot said yesterday evening about how hard people worked. There was a lot of work done, but I think it is good once in a while to pause and talk about the people who make this body function and about whom we hear relatively nothing. For example, I have been truly amazed, since being a Member of this body, that when matters come up that deal with parliamentary procedures, we have a group of parliamentarians, Alan

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Frumin, Elizabeth MacDonough, and Peter Robinson who work for the Senate. I do not know their political registration—I do not know if anyone does—they really do a good job. They advise the Chair to make appropriate rulings, and we have a lot of extremely complicated rules in this body. You think you have them figured out one day, and the next day you are told there is some nuance that you did not know or did not understand.

I go to the parliamentarians on a frequent basis and always am convinced I get the best information they can give me. I know everyone who sits in the chair where the Senator from Michigan now sits feels the same way. They are to be complimented. The many people who watch C-SPAN should know one reason this body functions so well is the advice we get to keep this unruly body as ruly as possible.

In addition to the parliamentarians, we have the Legislative Clerks, Dave Tinsley, Kathleen Alvarez, and Donnee Gray. When the roll is called, they make sure the Senators are counted when they say "yes" or "no" on the votes, and then there are people running in and out of this body, and sometimes it is hard to keep track of them, and they do a perfect job. Additionally, they keep track of all the amendments that are sent to the desk, and that is not an easy task.

Then there are the Journal Clerks, Scott Sanborn and Myra Baran, who keep the Senate Journal, and they do a wonderful job.

We have a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that is the envy of the world. If somebody gets recognized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that is really an important day in the life of people. That is all done by these wonderful people who make sure we have a good record.

Behind me is the Democratic cloakroom where Trisha Engle, Paul Ordal, Joe Lapia, and Erik Pederson work. To my right is the Republican cloakroom. In there are people we never see. They take hundreds of phone calls every day from Senators and staff: When is there going to be a vote? Are we going to have to vote today? Is Senator such-and-such there? Would you get this message to them? If there is something that does not go right, they are the ones who get the brunt of the phone calls complaining about things. But they do a great job, again, allowing this body to run as well as it does.

In addition to the people I have mentioned, there are a very few select people who are the people who give the floor leaders the information we need to make sure we do the right thing, so when we go to the Parliamentarian, we have done what we are supposed to do.

On my side of the aisle, I have people on whom I depend every day for information, Marty Paone, Lula Davis, Gary Myrick, and Tim Mitchell these people we depend on so much for important information. They are really good at what they do.

On the Republican side, it is the same thing. We have Dave Schiappa,

Denise Ramonas, and Malloy McDaniel, on whom the Republican floor leaders depend. I have to be frank that sometimes, when one of my people is off the floor, I have no problem going to one of the Republicans and saying: David, here is a question. Will you answer it for me?

So we are very fortunate to have these dedicated public servants who really make this great Capitol of ours operate as well as it does as far as the Senate is concerned.

I have left out so many important people. There are the people who are the security officials. They are here, and if one looks around, they can see them, but they do not notice them because they do their job so well. We have people who, of course, are armed; others are not. If something did go wrong, these people are some of the best trained in the world to take care of whatever contingency might arise.

That is why, when I speak to an elementary school, secondary school, or college, I tell the young people they should consider public service as a vocation, whether it is running for elective office, seeking a point of office, or going to work in another capacity for the Government, as the people I have mentioned today—people who devote their lives to seeing that our system of government works.

There was a period of time not long ago when people in high public office said the Government was the enemy. I have never believed that. I still don't believe that. I believe that government is our friend and that we look to government to help in situations when we cannot help ourselves. An example is the September 11 disaster that took place in New York City and behind us at the Pentagon. To whom did we look? We looked to the Government to help.

If I had been doing my work, I would have had all the names, but I thought it was totally appropriate—in light of all the good things said about a few select people yesterday—that we mention the scores of people who each day make this Senate a pleasant place to work and make it the best job in the world. The Presiding Officer, and this Senator from Nevada, believe we have the best jobs in the world. I don't know how a job could bring more satisfaction than working on the problems that face the people of our respective States and the country. I, like the other 99 Members of this body, am grateful to be here, but I think I speak for every Senator in recognizing the many talents that make our job pleasant and make the body run as efficiently as it does.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the

Senate will now resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3009, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3009) to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that act, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess pending the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 10:25 a.m., recessed until 11:26 a.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. JEFFORDS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### OUR NATION'S FISCAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise this morning to speak about a troubling and increasingly apparent problem that I think concerns the fiscal affairs of our great Nation. Each passing month, each passing quarter, we become more certain in our recognition that the fiscal strategy of our Nation is one that is undermining our future capacity and security as a nation.

I believe we have a failed fiscal strategy as a result of the overreaching tax cuts that we had last year, along with, obviously, the very significant changed circumstances—economically and with our war on terrorism. We have seen a projected surplus of \$5.6 trillion over the succeeding 10 years virtually evaporate. As I say, each passing month and each passing quarter we get new verification of that.

Today, I read in the newspapers across the country that the latest indication of this is becoming even more apparent. Today's reports indicate that revenue is coming into the Government at a rate much lower than earlier projected. There is now a reason to believe we will have a \$70 billion revenue shortfall from the projections that occurred as recently as a month and a half ago, 6 weeks ago. It is about a \$70 billion revenue shortfall, which will push our budget deficit for this year,

by many estimates, up to \$125 billion. A unified budget deficit of that magnitude is hard to believe in the context of where we have come from, and I certainly believe that requires rethinking our fiscal strategy if we are to be responsible about how we manage the fiscal affairs of this Nation.

That is a doubling of the previous estimates of the unified deficit and, frankly, it doesn't even count the new spending that is expected from President Bush on requests that will deal with antiterrorism and homeland defense. For individual spending, whole life, trying to manage budgets, I consider this a stark and dangerous problem that could undermine the fiscal and, ultimately, the economic health of the Nation.

They highlight a fact that is equally disturbing to me and to a lot of my colleagues, which is that this year we are going to use Social Security payroll taxes that people had thought would be put in place to build up the Social Security trust fund almost completely, if not entirely, to fund these deficits.

I think this is a misuse of the Social Security contributions. I think it is one that the American people would be troubled with if they understood what was happening. I think it would require us to truly rethink our overall fiscal strategy. We should not be using Social Security funds to pay for anything other than Social Security, let alone financing these tax cuts that are a misallocation of resources relative to our Nation's needs—particularly, at a time when we are asking people to sacrifice on a whole series of issues regarding our national security.

I think I speak for many, if not most, Democrats in emphasizing this point, particularly as it relates to the Social Security trust fund.

In the long term, raids on Social Security threaten the security of hard-working American families. But there is also a second danger with regard to Social Security that is equally as important as the fiscal danger, and I think that is very important, quite obviously.

Last December, President Bush's Social Security Commission prepared privatization plans that call for deep cuts in Social Security benefits. In fact, it talks about taking \$1 trillion out of the Social Security trust fund for transitional costs to a privatization program.

Under these proposals that are on the table, some of the cuts in Social Security may be as much as 25 percent for those who will be retiring in about 20 years and could be as much as 45 percent for later retirees.

Think about that: 25 percent to 45 percent. The average Social Security benefit for an American is \$10,000. We ought to put that in context. If we are going to take 25 percent, or \$2,500, away from that \$10,000 or, God forbid, the 45 percent, or a \$4,500 cut, and apply it to the \$10,000, one wonders how our seniors are going to meet their fi-

nancial obligations with this poor social safety net.

Mr. President, \$10,000 is not lavish, but the idea of a \$5,500 benefit seems pretty scary in a world where one can spend that much on prescription drugs in a given year, before even paying for rent and other needs. Certainly in New Jersey—and I am sure this is the case in Vermont—nobody is going to be living high on the hog on \$10,000, and certainly not \$5,500.

We have a real issue with privatization of Social Security, as well as with this fiscal problem. They come together, and this is what I wish to talk about.

I know a lot of people believe we have to fight these cuts, and we probably will over the long run, because most people think they are just wrong. But we also need to make sure Social Security has the resources to maintain the benefits structure that is in place. The entire Social Security shortfall, according to the Social Security actuaries—that is the administration itself—is \$3.7 trillion over the 75-year measured period. That may sound like a lot of money, and I guess it is.

I sit at Everett Dirksen's old desk, and he used to say: A billion here, a billion there is a lot of money. Mr. President, \$3.7 trillion is a lot more money, but it is not a lot in the long-term fiscal potential of our Nation. In fact, last year's tax cuts alone will cost the Nation, over that 75-year period, \$8.7 trillion. So we have \$3.7 trillion to secure Social Security, and there is an \$8.7 trillion tax cut. We can put those two together and say: Where are our priorities? What should we be emphasizing?

The Social Security shortfall is less than a half of the cost of last year's tax cut. Some tax cut was very good, and most of us would argue that is very much the case. It is just a matter of whether it is overreaching and whether it is, in the context of today's world, something we should continue to pursue.

Like most Democrats, I am fully committed—I actually think most of us in this Chamber are committed—to protecting and defending Social Security. This is an issue that deserves full and complete debate. Unfortunately, a number of folks, for political strategy reasons—particularly the leaders in the House and also President Bush, I suspect—have been trying to push this issue to the back burner. I do not think we can do that in this context of the deteriorating fiscal health of the Nation. We need to have this debate about the future of Social Security in front of the elections this year so that the American people can express their points of view.

Interestingly, the chairman of the Republican National Committee just this week, Gov. Mark Racicot, said Congress should debate Social Security privatization this year. I embrace that statement and think he is right. As a matter of fact, Mr. LEVIN, the distin-

guished Senator from Michigan, and I have sent a letter commending Governor Racicot for making his statement and encouraging that debate.

Social Security is going to impact every American—those retired today but, more importantly, those who will be retiring in the future.

I call on my colleagues in the House and Senate to get on with this privatization debate so that the public can make its choice whether they believe we ought to privatize, whether we ought to pull out and undermine guaranteed benefits that the American public has come to expect.

I do not think they are aware of the nature of some of the recommendations that have come out of the Commission, so-called "Save Social Security," that President Bush put together and came up with its report that would lead to 25- to 45-percent cuts in Social Security benefits.

I come here today to make two points. We have a serious reason to have a debate about the changed conditions of our fiscal policy. They are going to put pressure on a whole series of choices we make. As we go deeper and deeper in debt, and as we erode that \$5.6 trillion that was the basis of how we made our judgments over the last 18 months, and certainly with regard to that tax cut, we need to understand that the world is different today, and it is particularly different as to how we are going to fund and secure Social Security in the months, years, and decades ahead. I, for one, think we need to get on with that debate, a fair debate, because it is important for the American people to participate in that process.

I hope all of us will stand up for those issues in which we believe. I certainly do, and I believe my colleagues on this side of the aisle believe strongly that Social Security should be placed first in our fiscal priorities, right after securing our national security and national defense.

Those are the points I wanted to make because I believe the numbers are real, they are telling, and they make it very clear that we need to have this overall review of our fiscal strategy in the context of a very seriously deteriorating situation.

I thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ANDEAN TRADE PREFERENCE ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is a cloture motion has been filed on the motion to proceed on the Andean trade bill; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DORGAN. And a cloture vote will occur on what date?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture vote will occur on the next day of session.

Mr. DORGAN. I will spend a few moments today saying a few words about the trade bill. We are now going to segue into a big debate about international trade. It comes by way of the Andean trade initiative, which will be amended with the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act, and then amended further, I understand, by something called Trade Promotion Authority, or TPA. TPA is a euphemism for what has traditionally been called fast-track trade authority. I am opposed to it, and I will describe why and what it has meant to our country in recent years.

The Constitution of the United States has something to say about international trade, at article I, section 8: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations. . . ."

It doesn't say "the President"; it doesn't say "the U.S. trade ambassador"; it doesn't say a bunch of trade negotiators on an airplane heading to a foreign land to negotiate a trade agreement. It says: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations. . . ."

Congress has largely ceded its power on international trade issues to the executive branch. Fast-track trade authority is a mechanism in which Congress is told, after a trade agreement is negotiated and brought back here, you have no right to offer one amendment, not even one amendment. Up or down, yes or no, expedited procedures, but no amendments.

That is fast track. It is the Congress saying: let's get together and handcuff ourselves. We have done it five times. Now we are prepared to do it again. I didn't support giving fast-track trade authority to President Clinton, I don't support giving it to President George W. Bush and I intend to explain why.

Will Rogers once said that the United States of America has never lost a war and never won a conference. He surely must have been speaking about international trade. When we talk about recent trade agreements, in almost every circumstance, we have given away too much and gotten too little.

Those who come to this floor of the Senate and talk about trade are always saying, the whole purpose of trade is to strike down the barriers in foreign markets that prevent American goods from getting into foreign markets. Were that the case, I would say good for us. I aspire to that goal. That is what we should be doing. We don't get enough pork into China. We don't get enough beef into Japan. We don't get enough cars into Korea. We don't get enough grain into Canada. We don't get enough high fructose sugar or sweetener into Mexico. We don't get enough wheat flour into Europe. I can talk

about the barriers. They are chronicled in a book that is inches thick.

What happens with international trade when we have another trade agreement? Our trade deficit goes up, up, up, and up, to the point that we now have a merchandise trade deficit that is well over \$400 billion a year. Every single day in this country we experience a trade deficit of well over \$1 billion more coming in than we export.

Is that helpful to our country? It is the largest trade deficit in human history. Nobody seems to care much about it. Is it helpful to our country? No, it weakens our country.

Let me describe one of the trade agreements we negotiated and see what happened with that trade agreement. We negotiated a trade agreement with Canada and Mexico. It was called NAFTA, North American Free Trade Agreement. We had all these economists telling us it would create hundreds of thousands of new jobs, what a wonderful thing it would be.

When we negotiated it, we had a slight trade surplus with Mexico and a modest trade deficit with Canada. That was in 1993. Eight years later, we have a huge deficit with Mexico and a giant deficit with Canada. Has that trade agreement worked out? Has that been in our country's best interests? I don't think so.

Incidentally, currency fluctuations immediately emasculated these trade agreements. The high U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar and the devaluation of the Mexican peso just emasculated NAFTA, as far as our trade with those countries is concerned. But that is an issue for another day.

My point is this: When we negotiate bad trade agreements and then we have some difficulty, we do not have the backbone or nerve as a country to stand up and say: Wait, on behalf of our American companies and workers, we demand fair trade. We will compete with anybody at any time, but we demand fair trade.

Let me give an example of how we behave.

Europe is upset with us about a recent 201 case, so Europe threatens retaliation. Do you know what Europe says it is going to retaliate on? Steel, textiles, and citrus products. Europe is going to get tough, they say.

So we have a trade dispute with Europe over beef exports, and it is our turn to threaten Europe with retaliation. Even the WTO says that we are authorized to retaliate, and we get to pick the products with which to retaliate. Do you know what our negotiators choose to retaliate on? Truffles, goose liver, and Roquefort cheese. The Europeans are still laughing over that one. And not surprisingly, our retaliation on truffles, goose liver, and Roquefort cheese has not done anything to get the Europeans to open up their markets to U.S. beef.

My point is we don't have the backbone and the will, as a country, to say

to Europe, Japan, Korea, Canada, Mexico, China: We want to trade with you. Our country seeks free trade, open trade, and fair trade. Our market is open to your producers. God bless you; come in. Our consumers appreciate your goods. By all means, our markets are open to you. But your markets must be open to American producers as well—they must. If they are not, then you sell your goods in Kinshasa, in the Congo, and see how quickly they sell. The condition of access to the American marketplace must be fair trade; you must allow American goods into your marketplace.

Let me give an example with respect to Korea. I have talked about this before, and recently I received a letter from an association of Korean auto manufacturers, who are upset with me.

Last year, Korea sent 618,000 Korean automobiles to be sold in the United States of America. That is fine with me. Hyundais, Daewoos, I am sure they are fine cars—618,000 cars were manufactured in Korea and sent to the United States.

Do you know how many automobiles the United States was able to sell in Korea last year? It was 2,800. For every 217 cars that the Koreans shipped to our country, we were able to sell just one in Korea. Why? The letters from the Korean automobile organization say: You are just not competitive here; you are making the wrong kind of cars. But that is not it. They just don't want American cars in Korea.

Let me show you the market share. This chart shows the market share of automobiles in Korea. This will tell the story: 99.4 percent of the Korean marketplace for automobiles is for Korean automobiles. Why? Because that country says: We want only Korean automobiles sold inside our country.

They are interested in creating jobs in Korea to ship their cars to us and access our marketplace, but not interested in allowing our car manufacturers and auto workers to access their marketplace. Fair trade? I don't think so. Is anybody running around here trying to figure out how to fix that? I don't see any progress where it counts.

How about the issue of Brazilian sugar? Like many countries, we have limits on the importation of sugar, to make sure that our sugar producers are not undermined. But Brazilian sugar gets into our country through a loophole you can literally drive a truck through. Brazilian exporters send their sugar to Canada, where the sugar is loaded into molasses, so it becomes what is called stuffed molasses. The stuffed molasses are shipped to Michigan. The sugar is taken out of the molasses, and then the molasses are shipped back to Canada to get another load of sugar. That is how you move Brazilian sugar into the United States to undermine our sugar producers. Fair trade? No. Is anybody willing to do anything about it? Hardly.

My point is, time after time after time, these trade agreements leave us

in a situation where the trade is unfair—unfair to our companies and unfair to our workers—and our trade officials shrug and say: Tough luck. They just want to go negotiate another new agreement with some other country.

My message is very simple. How about fixing a few of the problems you have created? Just fix a few of the problems that have been created in the last 20 years in international trade for American companies and American workers before you go negotiate a new agreement. Just fix a few.

If someone had demonstrated to me they wanted to fix a few of these problems, I would be here on the floor saying, God bless you, hooray for you. But you can't find anybody interested in fixing them. That is why I don't think we ought to give fast-track trade authority to anybody.

What we ought to do is demand on behalf of our country, with respect to an exploding trade deficit that is going to burden every American citizen and every American child with future obligations that are outrageous—what we ought to do is demand some action on these trade problems.

Our negotiators just want to negotiate new trade deals. It's what they enjoy. I would suggest that they wear jerseys, like they do in the Olympics, that say "USA." I think our trade representatives would benefit by being able to look down, from time to time, and see whom they represent. Judging from the trade deals they have negotiated in the past, I am not hopeful.

Let me tell you of my firsthand experience with that. I have mentioned many times previously my experience with Canada. I was serving in the House of Representatives, at the time that we negotiated a United States-Canada free trade agreement. A Trade Ambassador named Clayton Yeutter led the negotiations, and then other negotiators in USTR completed the deal. They came back and said what a terrific deal for America, what a wonderful thing this United States-Canada free trade agreement is.

The deal was brought to the Congress under fast-track trading authority for a vote. The vote in the Ways and Means Committee was 34 in favor and one against, and I cast the single vote against the deal. I was told by everybody that it was imperative to get a unanimous vote in this committee for this United States-Canada free trade agreement. But I still voted against it.

Why? Because what these negotiators have done is to pull the rug out from under our family farmers. They have weakened the trade remedies for unfair trade. They have pulled the rug out from under us, and shame on them. I voted against it. But the agreement passed overwhelmingly.

Almost immediately, an avalanche of unfairly subsidized Canadian grain came rushing across the border, sold to us by the Canadian Wheat Board, a monopoly which would be illegal in this country. The Canadian Wheat Board

just flooded America with durum wheat.

As I have explained many times on the floor of the Senate, one day I went to the border with a man named Earl Jenson in a 12-year-old little orange truck with 200 bushels of durum wheat, raised on his farm in North Dakota, to take it across the border into Canada. All the way to the border were all these 18-wheeler trucks going south, dumping this grain into our marketplace. I bet we saw 20 to 25 18-wheel trucks in a matter of a half-hour bringing Canadian grain south.

But when we got to the border in that little 12-year-old orange truck, to try to take a small amount of durum into Canada, we were turned back. We could not do it.

Unfair trade? You bet you life it is unfair. It has been hurting our family farmers for years. No one is willing to do much about it.

Our trade ambassador just went through a long process investigating this, along with the International Trade Commission. USTR concluded that, yes, indeed, Canada is guilty of unfair trade—over a decade after we passed the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Yes, Canada is guilty of unfair trade; but what is the USTR doing about it? The USTR says that it will take Canada to the WTO. Which means that maybe your great grandchildren will see results—but maybe not—decades and decades into the future.

The fact is, once again, our country lacks the will, the nerve, and the backbone to stand up for American producers. The question is, when can our country expect that our Government will stand up for its interests? When will we tell our trading partners, you had better treat our producers, our companies, and our workers fairly because we will treat you like you treat us. If your market is wide open to us, then our market is wide open to you; but if it is not, then this country is prepared to protect and support its companies and its workers.

This country has fought for 75 and 100 years for some basic principles about fairness in the workplace. We have had people die on the streets in this country because of violence over the issue of the right to organize as a labor union. We have had a major battle over the question of child labor laws, major confrontations over the issues of whether a manufacturing plant can dump chemicals into the water and pollutants into the air. Big battles about issues such as the minimum wage.

So after many decades of hard-fought labor struggles, we now have a country in which you can organize. Labor can organize a union in this country. We must have safe workplaces. We will not allow people to hire 12-year-old children, pay them 12 cents an hour, and work them 12 hours a day in this country. We will not allow that. The question is, will we allow the importation of products that come from a country

that has 12-year-old kids, working 12 hours a day, paying them 12 cents an hour?

A group of us, when we consider the trade issue next week, will offer a range of amendments dealing with those issues: labor issues, environmental issues.

I am going to offer an amendment that deals with the issue of secrecy. The NAFTA tribunals that consider claims by foreign investors are still conducted secretly. This country should not be involved in secret tribunals. There is a responsibility to have those tribunals open, so people can see what is done in those dispute tribunals. I will have an amendment on that.

I regret that so-called trade promotion authority—TPA, as they call it, which is a euphemism for fast track—is brought to this floor as an amendment to an Andean trade bill. This is a very big issue. Having the Congress tie its hands and be unable to offer an amendment, as I was unable to do with the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, is not in the Congress' interest or the country's interest, in my judgment.

Had I been able to offer an amendment to the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement some years ago, we probably would not have the kind of trade problems we now have, many with Canada in the area of agriculture.

We have used so-called fast-track trade authority five times. But we have negotiated many trade agreements without fast-track trade authority. Those who say you must have this to negotiate a trade agreement are just wrong.

We used fast track to negotiate, the Tokyo round of GATT, U.S.-Israel, U.S.-Canada, NAFTA, and WTO. I must say that after the last three, and also the GATT Tokyo round, we have seen a much, much larger trade deficit. We are not gaining ground; we are losing ground.

The question for this country and this Congress, as it confronts this issue in coming days, is, will we decide to handcuff ourselves and put us right back in the same position, where someone will negotiate an agreement in secret, bring it here, and say, "Oh, by the way, you have no right to amend it"? I hope we do not do that.

We have not used procedures that prevent amendments even on such things as nuclear arms agreements, which are very important, large issues. We have never had expedited procedures that prevent someone from offering an amendment, even on the most complicated nuclear arms control procedures and agreements we had with the old Soviet Union, and others.

So I do not think that we ought to consider granting fast-track authority to this President. As I said, I did not support giving it to the last President. I don't support giving it to this President.

What I would like to see, instead of fast track, is a demonstration on the

part of the administration and our trade authorities to decide they are going to fix some problems—just a few; I am not asking them to fix a lot of problems—demonstrate their interest in fixing some problems, and clean up the mess that was made, rather than running out to create a new mess.

I feel as strongly as anybody in this Chamber, I want China's market to be open to us, I want Japan's market to be open to us, and I want the European and Korean markets to be open to us, and, yes, Canada and Mexico as well. The fact is, they are not open to us now, and they are restrictive on a range of our products. The negotiations that we engage in, by and large, have not forced those markets open. The negotiations have not been successful.

I think it is time for our country to try something different. We ought to have, as I said, a little backbone to stand up to these countries and say: If you are not going to allow our products into your marketplace, then, my friends, your products are not coming into ours. It is that simple. It is not about being punitive or about building walls or about retarding expanded trade that most of us want. It is just about prying open foreign markets.

You will not do that by being weak. You will only do it by being strong. And it is not being strong to send the same negotiators out to negotiate the same soft-headed kind of agreements we have had for decades, and then bring it back here and say: Oh, by the way, none of you men and women serving in Congress have a right to offer an amendment, not a single one. That is not being strong or thoughtful. That is being thoughtless in a way that, in my judgment, jeopardizes this country's long-term economic interest.

So, we will have a lot more to say about this subject next week when we turn to the specific issue, first on a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to the Andean trade bill, and then on subsequent cloture votes. There will be a great deal of debate. But, in the end, my hope is that enough Senators will agree that it is time for this country to do something different in forcing open foreign markets and forcing the components of fair trade to be central to our trade relationships with other countries.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have completed our difficult week, but we were able to complete the energy bill. I remind everybody that last night I proffered, on behalf of the majority, efforts to move forward with hate crimes legislation. That was objected to: And

also the terrorism legislation, which was objected to. We will renew the requests next week.

We believe the time has long since passed that we should have hate crimes legislation that becomes law in this country. Certainly, with all we have heard from the insurance industry, the real estate industry, and the financial industry around this country, it is high time we did something with the terrorism insurance that they have indicated is so badly needed. So we would be ready next week to move forward on that. I am disappointed that we do not already have an agreement that would allow us to move on that next week. It is certainly something that should be done.

The majority leader has, in the past month or so, been able to do dual-track legislation. As a result, we were able to get some action taken. During the time we were doing the energy bill, we passed the border security legislation. We also passed the election reform legislation while we were working on the energy bill. So the mere fact that we are going to the trade bill should not, in any way, stop us from beginning and completing work on hate crimes legislation and certainly the terrorism legislation.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for a period not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REGARDING THE CAREER OF JEFFREY KOPLAN M.D.

• Mr. HARKIN. I come to the floor today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding public servant, Dr. Jeffrey P. Koplan.

While it is a great loss to the Federal Government that he is leaving the Directorship of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is through his successful 26 years of public service that we have a healthier nation and world today.

I have come to know Dr. Koplan over the past 3½ years, during which he has so admirably led our country's premier disease prevention agency. I can say without reservation that you could not find a person with greater conviction and integrity. Dr. Koplan was the founding Director of the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. As such, he led the nation to recognize the critical need for strong public health programs to address these leading causes of death and disability.

During his tenure, CDC has worked with a myriad of partners to raise and sustain immunization coverage levels

to unprecedented levels. That effort has resulted in the lowest number of vaccine-preventable disease cases ever recorded for many diseases. In fact, during Dr. Koplan's watch, measles transmission in the United States was interrupted for the first time ever. I do not have the time to list all of Dr. Koplan's accomplishments, but these few highlight the reasons that Senator SPECTER and I have worked so closely with Dr. Koplan in funding the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. He has been a model of cooperation between all levels and types of government working together to meet the needs of the nation.

On the personal side, I have come to know Dr. Koplan as: A man of great integrity and a scientist of great distinction; always putting the protection of people's health first—willing to make difficult decisions and take action on the basis of the best science available; recognizing the global dimensions of health—that infectious diseases, environmental hazards, bioterrorism, and chronic illnesses cross all borders—so we must learn from other countries and lend our support to them; and well known for his quick wit, extensive grasp of health issues, and complete dedication to CDC and its mission of protecting the health and safety, not only of all Americans, but the people of the world.

It is with regret and admiration that I say farewell to Dr. Koplan. He will be a hard act to follow.

Mr. SPECTER. I would like to echo the comments of my partner on the Appropriations Committee. Over the years, Senator HARKIN and I have funded the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and we've been able to watch its growth under the able leadership of Dr. Jeffrey Koplan.

Let me list for you just a few of his many successes while working at CDC and as its Director.

Perhaps most important was Dr. Koplan's ambitious and much-needed campaign to upgrade CDC's buildings and facilities, enabling the agency to better protect the nation's health and safety. He invited Senator HARKIN and I to visit the CDC labs in Atlanta, where we found our nation's laboratories in a deplorable condition. We've been happy to support his effort to upgrade these facilities and, if any of you had the same opportunity to visit the CDC labs, I'm sure you'll agree that this effort was long overdue and will serve this country well for years to come.

Dr. Koplan had many other accomplishments during his tenure at CDC including the establishment of a system that will take the pulse of our nation's health through a quick computerized disease reporting system to which local health departments will be linked; focusing the nation's attention on the obesity and diabetes epidemics threatening the health of millions of Americans; and summarizing patterns of tobacco use among women and

called for stronger national and local efforts to implement proven solutions to reduce and prevent tobacco use among women and girls.

Over the past two years, the CDC has aided State, local and international health authorities over 200 times, to investigate outbreaks of disease, including anthrax, West Nile Virus, Ebola, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, lead poisoning, birth defect clusters, homicide-suicide clusters, nutritional deficiencies, and flood-related illnesses. The CDC, along with NIH and FDA, initiated a new plan to prevent bovine spongiform encephalopathy, also known as "mad cow" disease, from affecting the U.S. food supply. As a result, the U.S. has one of the safest food supplies in the world.

Last but certainly not least, Dr. Koplan led our nation's public health authorities in becoming better prepared to respond quickly and effectively to a bioterrorist attack on this country. And, indeed, he was our country's public health leader during the first such attack, working around the clock to prevent people exposed to anthrax from developing the disease. Because this was a new reality for our nation, Dr. Koplan placed special emphasis on learning every lesson possible from the experience so that we are now better prepared should we face another attack.

I commend him for all that he has done to protect the health and well-being of the American people. I wish him well.●

#### HEALTH CARE HEROES

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to some of the health care heroes in my home state of Oregon. This week, I want to recognize the hard working people who staff the Merrill Clinic, in Merrill, Oregon.

The Merrill Clinic was started in October 1996 after its founder, Michael A. Sheets, retired as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service. Before coming to Merrill, Mr. Sheets spent a number of years providing health care to underserved people all over the country. He has served on Indian reservations, attended to victims of mine disasters in Kentucky, and aided people involved in car accidents miles away from ambulance service. Upon arriving in Merrill, Mr. Sheets recognized that he was once again in a position to make a difference in the lives of people who lack access to high quality health care, and he started the Merrill Clinic. Prior to the opening of the Merrill Clinic, the people of Merrill had gone without a local clinic for 15 years.

The Merrill Clinic comes from humble beginnings. One early patient at the clinic paid for his services with a 6-pound trout. Now the clinic serves people from as far as 90 miles away—people for whom the Merrill Clinic is their first access to care. Last year alone,

8600 patients came to the clinic and its branch office in Bonanza, Oregon, to receive suturing, casting, biopsies, well child checks, family planning, and mental health services. Such services were previously out of reach for many of those 8600 patients. Even though the clinic serves so many from so far away, the clinic's 7 staff members find time to make house calls.

In recent months, the Merrill Clinic has provided much more than health care. Last year, during the height of the terrible drought and recession in the Klamath Falls area, one patient at the clinic mentioned that she knew of three families that had not eaten in several days. Mr. Sheets immediately enlisted the help of the Klamath and Lake County food banks and local volunteers to set up a makeshift food bank in the back of the clinic. While volunteers like the Lost River High School football team unloaded food from delivery trucks and operated the food bank during the day, the Merrill Clinic staff continued to attend to the health care needs of local patients. The Merrill Clinic food bank, run out of a small kitchen, served as many as 300 people in a single day.

I believe that each and every staff member at the Merrill Clinic is a health care hero. The people at the Merrill Clinic are those rare professionals who expand their duties to meet the many needs of the community they serve. I believe that Mr. Sheets and his staff are to be commended for the pioneering work they do in Merrill and the surrounding area, and salute them as heroes for Oregon.●

#### RECOGNIZING THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the town of Ridgefield, Connecticut, as it celebrates its rich historic and cultural heritage. Located in Southwestern Connecticut, Ridgefield was established by Norwalk settlers in 1708 on twenty-three square miles purchased from the Ramapoo Indian chief Catoohnah. A year later the town was chartered by the Connecticut General Assembly. At its founding, Ridgefield was a small town of farmers organized along a remarkable 8 mile long main street, then called Town Street. Slowly, shops and public buildings began to spring up on Town Street, including the Keeler Tavern, founded in 1772, which served as a meeting-place for the early Colonial settlers, and an inn for tired travelers. Indeed, the Keeler Tavern, which coincidentally still stands today as a museum, was a place for lively debate among Loyalists and Patriots in the nascent days of the Revolution, and became a meeting place for early Revolutionaries.

As Keith Jones, a town historian, has reported, on April 27, 1777, the Revolution arrived at the doorstep of the Keeler Tavern, as the village of

Ridgefield became host to Connecticut's only in-land battle of the war. On that date, a small band of revolutionary colonists led by General Gold Selleck Sillman and General Benedict Arnold, before his traitorous switch to the British, arrived on Town Street shortly before noon with 500 Fairfield County men where they joined forces with Colonel Philip Burr Bradley and other troops from the Ridgefield-based 5th Connecticut line and the recently formed 1st Ridgefield militia. General Arnold quickly took command, and a barricade was formed on the north end of Town Street to await the British troops under General William Tryon who were advancing Southward from Danbury to retreat from the advancing Patriot Major General David Wooster who was closing in from the East.

The three forces engaged in what has now become commonly known as the Battle of Ridgefield. The fighting was fierce, with casualties on both sides, including the mortal wounding of General Wooster. In hours, British reinforcements joined Tryon's beleaguered forces, greatly outnumbering the Patriots while advancing on the barricade. Superior numbers carried the day, and the British stormed down Town Street, seizing the town. With 12 dead, and 24 wounded, General Arnold ordered the Patriots retreat. As he moved his troops back, Arnold's horse was shot out from underneath him, pinning him to the ground. He escaped and made it to rendezvous with supporters the next day.

Despite the valiant efforts of the Patriots, the battle was a clear victory for the British who encamped South of town after burning six homes and the Episcopal church. On the way out of town, the British fired on the Keeler Tavern a few times, after having correctly learned that musket balls were being made in the basement. That day, a small cannonball was fired into the walls of the tavern, and today, the cannonball is still embedded in one of the corner posts of the Keeler Tavern. Word of the battle of Ridgefield spread quickly, and within six hours of the British army's departure, thousands of Patriot soldiers poured into the area to block future British attacks. They were successful in deterring new attacks, and no more inland battles were waged in Connecticut.

Beginning in 1877, Ridgefielders have held some form of ceremony remembering the battle every 25 years. This year, on the 225th anniversary of the battle, the town is planning an ambitious program called "Patriot Weekend." This weekend will include Revolutionary war storytelling for children, historical fact scavenger hunts, special theatrical performances, and a period craft fair. In addition, the Keeler Tavern will host a special exhibit of battle artifacts. Capping off the weekend, a large-scale recreation of the Battle of Ridgefield, complete with black-powder musketry, will be conducted by the Brigade of the American Revolution.



Over 130 units representing all the various infantry, cavalry, artillery, artificers, and musicians of the war, will recreate the military tactics and maneuvers of the battle in painstakingly reproduced clothing, weapons, and gear. This will be a truly amazing spectacle, and one that brings the rich history of Ridgefield, and Connecticut, alive.

Ridgefielders are justly proud of their heritage, and I commend them for organizing this truly remarkable historic celebration. What began as a small farming town in the 1700's grew to become a weekend retreat for New Yorkers in the 1900's, and is now a vibrant town of 23,000. Historic Town Street, now called Main Street, still houses small shops and restaurants, and signs mark the locations of the key points of this exciting battle, while the world-renowned Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art looks forward to the future. Connecticut is fortunate to be home to such rich cultural treasures as the town of Ridgefield, and I would like to take this opportunity to publicly express my commendation for this weekend's activities.●

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred December 25, 1995 in San Diego, CA. Six patrons at a gay bar were beaten with pool sticks. The attackers, three men, were heard to yell anti-gay epithets.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:22 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3231. An act to replace the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the Office of the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs, the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3231. An act to replace the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the Office of the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs, the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2336. A bill to provide for the reliquidation of certain steel wire rope entires; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 2337. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 2338. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to curb tax abuses by disallowing tax benefits claimed to arise from transactions without substantial economic substance, to curb tax abuses involving identified tax havens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Cinnamate (methyl-3-phenylpropenoate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2341. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allyl hexahydro phenylpropionate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2342. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Polydimethylsiloxane; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2343. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Baysilone Fluid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2344. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on P-Nitro Toluene-O-Sulfonic Acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2345. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Fluorobenzene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2346. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to meta-Chlorobenzaldehyde; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2347. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 2, 6, Dichlorotoluene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2348. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2349. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxy acetic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2350. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Propiophenone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2351. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2352. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2), 5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidinyl-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2353. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl phosphonite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2354. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Mono octyl malonate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2355. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Crotonic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2357. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2358. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Dodecyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl-2,5-pyrrolidinedione; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2359. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty with respect to Oxalic Anilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2360. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2361. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on N-Methyl diisopropanolamine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2362. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sulfur Black 1; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2363. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl ethyl alcohol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2364. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2365. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2366. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot); to the Committee on Finance.



By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2367. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Frescolate (5-Methyl 2-(methylethyl)cyclohexyl alpha-hydroxypropanoate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2368. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanol-5); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2369. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2370. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Acetanisol (Anisyl Methyl Ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2371. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2372. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propanol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2373. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Agrumex (o-t-Butyl cyclohexanol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one) (CHD); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Acetone (Methyl-phenylethyl ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2376. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2377. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan Hydro (2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid); to the Committee on Finance.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to curb tax abuses by disallowing tax benefits claimed to arise from transactions without substantial economic substance, to curb tax abuses involving identified tax havens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the recent demise of Enron Corporation has generated national attention and shed light on an alarming trend. A growing number of corporations and individuals are exploiting tax havens in the Caribbean and elsewhere to evade and avoid paying taxes.

Often cloaked in a web of bank secrecy and taxpayer privacy, businesses and individuals operating in offshore

financial centers create sham corporations and partnerships. By sheltering tax-dodgers and tax cheats, these overseas tax havens undermine confidence and trust in our Federal Government. The spread of illegal tax haven activity punishes those who play by the rules. The end result is higher taxes on the little guy—those who comply with the law. They are stuck paying the tab, forced to make up for the lost revenue through unnecessarily high taxes.

The vast majority of American businesses and individuals do not engage in abusive tax schemes. These taxpayers' activities will be unaffected by the Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002. The legislation will not stand in the way of legitimate tax planning and business activity. However, the bill will create real consequences for those individuals who flout the law, and those businesses who engage in transactions with no real business purpose other than generating artificial losses and deductions.

The exact details of Enron's tax avoidance practices are still under investigation by the Senate Finance Committee. What we do know is the energy conglomerate held over 800 subsidiaries in tax haven jurisdictions. Enron created 692 subsidiaries in the Cayman Islands alone. Through the use of sophisticated financial instruments, at least one analyst estimates Enron was able to avoid income taxes in four of the last five years.

Enron is not alone. The use of offshore tax havens by corporations and wealthy individuals is widespread. Through accounting tricks and tax loopholes, large companies not only avoid corporate income taxes, they claim sizable tax refunds. In a typical example, a corporation establishes a foreign subsidiary not subject to American taxes, shifts profits to the subsidiary which then sends them back to the parent corporation in a form that is considered not taxable under U.S. law.

While some corporations use loopholes to skirt the edges of the law, other individuals use tax havens outright illegally. The Internet has simplified the process of launching a corporation or opening an account offshore. While Americans are taxed on their worldwide earnings, individuals operating in offshore financial centers gamble that the IRS will never uncover their overseas income.

Taxpayers select tax havens because they offer little or no taxation on income in their jurisdiction and have privacy rules that help taxpayers hide what they are doing. Once the transfers are established, income is often repatriated back to the U.S. owners through loans, credit cards, or debit cards. By using complex transactions and multiple entities, the individuals using these schemes hide their income and avoid potential tax liabilities.

The scope of the problem is daunting. Assets in offshore entities have climbed from an estimated \$200 billion

in 1983, to an estimated \$5 trillion today. One private sector estimate suggests the use of tax havens to illegally shelter income results in the loss of \$70 billion annually. The IRS estimates that in tax year 2000, about 740,000 taxpayers used abusive schemes, both domestic and offshore.

Clearly, Congress must act to restore public confidence in our federal tax system. We can start by ensuring that honest, middle-class Americans are not the only ones left holding the bill. Unfortunately, the Bush administration has shied away from aggressively attacking tax evasion. Last May, Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill voiced support for abolishing the corporate income tax. The Treasury Department recently fought to water down an international campaign to reform tax haven practices led by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD. Last fall, the Administration sought to repeal the corporate alternative minimum tax, a tax designed to ensure that large corporations do not entirely escape taxation.

Exempting our Nation's largest firms from taxation altogether is not the answer. On the contrary, Congress should take steps to ensure that criminal tax evasion is detected and addressed accordingly. The Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002 would impose strict measures against nations identified as uncooperative tax havens those which use confidentiality rules and practices to undermine tax enforcement and administration or refuse to participate in effective information exchange agreements. The legislation would limit foreign tax credits claimed by taxpayers operating in uncooperative tax havens. It would require a strict reporting of outbound transfers by U.S. taxpayers. The bill imposes a new civil penalty on U.S. taxpayers who fail to report an interest in an offshore account. Finally, it mandates a comprehensive review of the offshore tax evasion problem, including specific mechanisms used by taxpayers to shelter income and assets. By imposing real consequences for jurisdictions which are identified as uncooperative tax havens, the bill pierces the veil of secrecy which shields tax cheats from scrutiny and provides a strong incentive for otherwise uncooperative tax havens to enter into commitments with the United States to reform their practices.

The peddling of abusive corporate tax shelters also demands attention. Prepackaged, tax-motivated transactions with no real economic risk or business purpose—but which capitalize on technical ambiguities in the tax code—are sold to corporations by creative practitioners to generate artificial losses and deductions. Provisions in the Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002, identical to those introduced in the House by Rep. LLOYD DOGGETT, D-TX, would disallow tax benefits from transactions that have no real business purpose other than tax

savings. In addition, they expand disclosure requirements so that the IRS is fully aware of dubious tax schemes and tighten penalties against gross underpayments resulting from illegal tax shelters.

A tax system which asks working families to pay their fair share, but gives large corporations such as Enron a free ride, is a national disgrace. And as tax havens and shelters proliferate, confidence in the integrity and fairness of our tax system and government declines. Middle-class families rightly conclude that our own government cannot effectively enforce its laws. The administration, while proposing new disclosure requirements, has offered little in the way of substantive changes to alter the tax treatment of transactions which clearly serve no real business purpose other than tax avoidance. Furthermore, the administration has undermined international efforts to aggressively address sheltering activity in tax havens. The Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002 is the first step in what will surely be a long road to restoring the confidence and faith of the vast majority of hard-working, law-abiding Americans who pay taxes on every dollar they earn. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort, and I ask that a summary of the legislation as well as the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

S. 2339

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Tax Haven and Abusive Tax Shelter Reform Act of 2002".

### TITLE I—CLARIFICATION OF ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE DOCTRINE

#### SEC. 101. CLARIFICATION OF ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE DOCTRINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

"(n) CLARIFICATION OF ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE DOCTRINE; ETC.—

"(1) GENERAL RULES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In applying the economic substance doctrine, the determination of whether a transaction has economic substance shall be made as provided in this paragraph.

"(B) DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—A transaction has economic substance only if—

"(I) the transaction changes in a meaningful way (apart from Federal income tax effects) the taxpayer's economic position, and

"(II) the taxpayer has a substantial nontax purpose for entering into such transaction and the transaction is a reasonable means of accomplishing such purpose.

"(ii) SPECIAL RULE WHERE TAXPAYER RELIES ON PROFIT POTENTIAL.—A transaction shall not be treated as having economic substance by reason of having a potential for profit unless—

"(I) the present value of the reasonably expected pre-tax profit from the transaction is substantial in relation to the present value

of the expected net tax benefits that would be allowed if the transaction were respected, and

"(II) the reasonably expected pre-tax profit from the transaction exceeds a risk-free rate of return.

"(C) TREATMENT OF FEES AND FOREIGN TAXES.—Fees and other transaction expenses and foreign taxes shall be taken into account as expenses in determining pre-tax profit under subparagraph (B)(ii).

"(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR TRANSACTIONS WITH TAX-INDIFFERENT PARTIES.—

"(A) SPECIAL RULES FOR FINANCING TRANSACTIONS.—The form of a transaction which is in substance the borrowing of money or the acquisition of financial capital directly or indirectly from a tax-indifferent party shall not be respected if the present value of the deductions to be claimed with respect to the transaction are substantially in excess of the present value of the anticipated economic returns of the person lending the money or providing the financial capital. A public offering shall be treated as a borrowing, or an acquisition of financial capital, from a tax-indifferent party if it is reasonably expected that at least 50 percent of the offering will be placed with tax-indifferent parties.

"(B) ARTIFICIAL INCOME SHIFTING AND BASIS ADJUSTMENTS.—The form of a transaction with a tax-indifferent party shall not be respected if—

"(i) it results in an allocation of income or gain to the tax-indifferent party in excess of such party's economic income or gain, or

"(ii) it results in a basis adjustment or shifting of basis on account of overstating the income or gain of the tax-indifferent party.

"(3) DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE DOCTRINE.—The term 'economic substance doctrine' means the common law doctrine under which tax benefits under subtitle A with respect to a transaction are not allowable if the transaction does not have economic substance or lacks a business purpose.

"(B) TAX-INDIFFERENT PARTY.—The term 'tax-indifferent party' means any person or entity not subject to tax imposed by subtitle A. A person shall be treated as a tax-indifferent party with respect to a transaction if the items taken into account with respect to the transaction have no substantial impact on such person's liability under subtitle A.

"(C) EXCEPTION FOR PERSONAL TRANSACTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of an individual, this subsection shall apply only to transactions entered into in connection with a trade or business or an activity engaged in for the production of income.

"(D) TREATMENT OF LESSORS.—In applying subclause (I) of paragraph (1)(B)(ii) to the lessor of tangible property subject to a lease, the expected net tax benefits shall not include the benefits of depreciation, or any tax credit, with respect to the leased property and subclause (II) of paragraph (1)(B)(ii) shall be disregarded in determining whether any of such benefits are allowable.

"(4) OTHER COMMON LAW DOCTRINES NOT AFFECTED.—Except as specifically provided in this subsection, the provisions of this subsection shall not be construed as altering or supplanting any other rule of law referred to in section 6662(i)(2), and the requirements of this subsection shall be construed as being in addition to any such other rule of law."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transactions after the date of the enactment of this Act.

### TITLE II—PENALTIES

#### SEC. 201. INCREASE IN PENALTY ON UNDERPAYMENTS RESULTING FROM FAILURE TO SATISFY CERTAIN COMMON LAW RULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6662 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to imposition of accuracy-related penalty) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) INCREASE IN PENALTY IN CASE OF FAILURE TO SATISFY CERTAIN COMMON LAW RULES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that an underpayment is attributable to a disallowance described in paragraph (2)—

"(A) subsection (a) shall be applied with respect to such portion by substituting '40 percent' for '20 percent', and

"(B) subsection (d)(2)(B) and section 6664(c) shall not apply.

"(2) DISALLOWANCES DESCRIBED.—A disallowance is described in this subsection if such disallowance is on account of—

"(A) a lack of economic substance (within the meaning of section 7701(n)(1)) for the transaction giving rise to the claimed benefit or the transaction was not respected under section 7701(n)(2),

"(B) a lack of business purpose for such transaction or because the form of the transaction does not reflect its substance, or

"(C) a failure to meet the requirements of any other similar rule of law.

"(3) INCREASE IN PENALTY NOT TO APPLY IF COMPLIANCE WITH DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply if the taxpayer discloses to the Secretary (as such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe) such information as the Secretary shall prescribe with respect to such transaction."

(b) MODIFICATIONS TO PENALTY ON SUBSTANTIAL UNDERSTATEMENT OF INCOME TAX.—

(1) MODIFICATION OF THRESHOLD.—Subparagraph (A) of section 6662(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, there is a substantial understatement of income tax for any taxable year if the amount of the understatement for the taxable year exceeds the lesser of—

"(i) \$500,000, or

"(ii) the greater of 10 percent of the tax required to be shown on the return for the taxable year or \$5,000."

(2) MODIFICATION OF PENALTY ON TAX SHELTERS, ETC.—Clauses (i) and (ii) of section 6662(d)(2)(C) of such Code are amended to read as follows:

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to any item attributable to a tax shelter."

"(ii) DETERMINATION OF UNDERSTATEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX SHELTERS, ETC.—In any case in which there are one or more items attributable to a tax shelter, the amount of the understatement under subparagraph (A) shall in no event be less than the amount of understatement which would be determined for the taxable year if all items shown on the return which are not attributable to any tax shelter were treated as being correct. A similar rule shall apply in cases to which subsection (i) applies, whether or not the items are attributable to a tax shelter."

(c) TREATMENT OF AMENDED RETURNS.—Subsection (a) of section 6664 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "For purposes of this subsection, an amended return shall be disregarded if such return is filed on or after the date the taxpayer is first contacted by the Secretary regarding the examination of the return."

**SEC. 202. PENALTY ON PROMOTERS OF TAX AVOIDANCE STRATEGIES WHICH HAVE NO ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE, ETC.**

**(a) PENALTY.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6700 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to promoting abusive tax shelters, etc.) is amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d) and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) PENALTY ON SUBSTANTIAL PROMOTERS FOR PROMOTING TAX AVOIDANCE STRATEGIES WHICH HAVE NO ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE, ETC.—

“(1) IMPOSITION OF PENALTY.—Any substantial promoter of a tax avoidance strategy shall pay a penalty in the amount determined under paragraph (2) with respect to such strategy if such strategy (or any similar strategy promoted by such promoter) fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(i)(2).

“(2) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—The penalty under paragraph (1) with respect to a promoter of a tax avoidance strategy is an amount equal to 100 percent of the gross income derived (or to be derived) by such promoter from such strategy.

“(3) TAX AVOIDANCE STRATEGY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘tax avoidance strategy’ means any entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction a significant purpose of the structure of which is the avoidance or evasion of Federal income tax.

“(4) SUBSTANTIAL PROMOTER.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘substantial promoter’ means, with respect to any tax avoidance strategy, any promoter if—

“(i) such promoter offers such strategy to more than 1 potential participant, and

“(ii) such promoter may receive fees in excess of \$500,000 in the aggregate with respect to such strategy.

“(B) AGGREGATION RULES.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) RELATED PERSONS.—A promoter and all persons related to such promoter shall be treated as 1 person who is a promoter.

“(ii) SIMILAR STRATEGIES.—All similar tax avoidance strategies of a promoter shall be treated as 1 tax avoidance strategy.

“(C) PROMOTER.—The term ‘promoter’ means any person who participates in the promotion, offering, or sale of the tax avoidance strategy.

“(D) RELATED PERSON.—Persons are related if they bear a relationship to each other which is described in section 267(b) or 707(b).

“(4) COORDINATION WITH SUBSECTION (a).—No penalty shall be imposed by this subsection on any promoter with respect to a tax avoidance strategy if a penalty is imposed under subsection (a) on such promoter with respect to such strategy.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (d) of section 6700 of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “PENALTY” and inserting “PENALTIES”, and

(B) by striking “penalty” the first place it appears in the text and inserting “penalties”.

(b) INCREASE IN PENALTY ON PROMOTING ABUSIVE TAX SHELTERS.—The first sentence of section 6700(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “a penalty equal to” and all that follows and inserting “a penalty equal to the greater of \$1,000 or 100 percent of the gross income derived (or to be derived) by such person from such activity.”

**SEC. 203. MODIFICATIONS OF PENALTIES FOR AIDING AND ABETTING UNDERSTATEMENT OF TAX LIABILITY INVOLVING TAX SHELTERS.**

(a) IMPOSITION OF PENALTY.—Section 6701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to imposition of penalty) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person—

“(A) who aids or assists in, procures, or advises with respect to, the preparation or presentation of any portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document,

“(B) who knows (or has reason to believe) that such portion will be used in connection with any material matter arising under the internal revenue laws, and

“(C) who knows that such portion (if so used) would result in an understatement of the liability for tax of another person,

shall pay a penalty with respect to each such document in the amount determined under subsection (b).

“(2) CERTAIN TAX SHELTERS.—If—

“(A) any person—

“(i) aids or assists in, procures, or advises with respect to the creation, organization, sale, implementation, management, or reporting of a tax shelter (as defined in section 6662(d)(2)(C)(iii)) or of any entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction that fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(i)(2), and

“(ii) opines, advises, represents, or otherwise indicates (directly or indirectly) that the taxpayer’s tax treatment of items attributable to such tax shelter or such entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction and giving rise to an understatement of tax liability would more likely than not prevail or not give rise to a penalty,

“(B) such opinion, advice, representation, or indication is unreasonable,

then such person shall pay a penalty in the amount determined under subsection (b). If a standard higher than the more likely than not standard was used in any such opinion, advice, representation, or indication, then subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be applied as if such standard were substituted for the more likely than not standard.”

(b) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—Section 6701(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to amount of penalty) is amended—

(1) by inserting “or (3)” after “paragraph (2)” in paragraph (1),

(2) by striking “subsection (a)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (a)(1)”, and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3) TAX SHELTERS.—In the case of—

“(A) a penalty imposed by subsection (a)(1) which involves a return, affidavit, claim, or other document relating to a tax shelter or an entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction that fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(i)(2), and

“(B) any penalty imposed by subsection (a)(2),

the amount of the penalty shall be equal to 100 percent of the gross proceeds derived (or to be derived) by the person in connection with the tax shelter or entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction.”

(c) REFERRAL AND PUBLICATION.—If a penalty is imposed under section 6701(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) on any person, the Secretary of the Treasury shall—

(1) notify the Director of Practice of the Internal Revenue Service and any appropriate State licensing authority of the penalty and the circumstances under which it was imposed, and

(2) publish the identity of the person and the fact the penalty was imposed on the person.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6701(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “Sub-

section (a)” and inserting “Subsection (a)(1)”.

(2) Section 6701(e) of such Code is amended by striking “subsection (a)(1)” and inserting “subsection (a)(1)(A)”.

(3) Section 6701(f) of such Code is amended by inserting “, tax shelter, or entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction” after “document” each place it appears.

**SEC. 204. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LISTS.**

Section 6708(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to failure to maintain lists of investors in potentially abusive tax shelters) is amended by adding at the end the following: “In the case of a tax shelter (as defined in section 6662(d)(2)(C)(iii)) or entity, plan, arrangement, or transaction that fails to meet the requirements of any rule of law referred to in section 6662(i)(2), the penalty shall be equal to 50 percent of the gross proceeds derived (or to be derived) from each person with respect to which there was a failure and the limitation of the preceding sentence shall not apply.”

**SEC. 205. PENALTY FOR FAILING TO DISCLOSE REPORTABLE TRANSACTION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to assessable penalties) is amended by inserting after section 6707 the following new section:

**“SEC. 6707A. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO INCLUDE TAX SHELTER INFORMATION WITH RETURN.**

“(a) IMPOSITION OF PENALTY.—Any person who fails to include with its return of Federal income tax any information required to be included under section 6011 with respect to a reportable transaction shall pay a penalty in the amount determined under subsection (b). No penalty shall be imposed on any such failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause.

“(b) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the penalty under subsection (a) shall be equal to the greater of—

“(A) 5 percent of any increase in Federal tax which results from a difference between the taxpayer’s treatment (as shown on its return) of items attributable to the reportable transaction to which the failure relates and the proper tax treatment of such items, or

“(B) \$100,000.

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the last sentence of section 6664(a) shall apply.

“(2) LISTED TRANSACTION.—If the failure under subsection (a) relates to a reportable transaction which is the same as, or substantially similar to, a transaction specifically identified by the Secretary as a tax avoidance transaction for purposes of section 6011, paragraph (1)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘10 percent’ for ‘5 percent’.

“(c) REPORTABLE TRANSACTION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘reportable transaction’ means any transaction with respect to which information is required under section 6011 to be included with a taxpayer’s return of tax because, as determined under regulations prescribed under section 6011, such transaction has characteristics which may be indicative of a tax avoidance transaction.

“(d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PENALTIES.—The penalty imposed by this section is in addition to any penalty imposed under section 6662.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6707 the following in item:

“Sec. 6707A. Penalty for failure to include tax shelter information on return.”

# **SEC. 206. REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN TAX SHELTERS WITHOUT CORPORATE PARTICIPANTS.**

Section 6111(d)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to certain confidential arrangements treated as tax shelters) is amended by striking "for a direct or indirect participant which is a corporation".

## **SEC. 207. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the amendments made by this title shall apply to transactions after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) SECTION 201.—The amendments made by subsections (b) and (c) of section 201 shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) SECTION 202.—The amendments made by subsection (a) of section 202 shall apply to any tax avoidance strategy (as defined in section 6700(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this title) interests in which are offered to potential participants after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) SECTION 206.—The amendment made by section 206 shall apply to any tax shelter interest which is offered to potential participants after the date of the enactment of this Act.

## **TITLE III—DISCOURAGING USE OF IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS**

### **SEC. 301. REPORTING OF PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part III of subchapter A of chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 6038C the following new section:

#### **"SEC. 6038D. PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.**

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Each United States person who transfers money or other property directly or indirectly to any identified tax haven or to any person who is a resident of any identified tax haven shall furnish to the Secretary, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe, such information with respect to such transfer as the Secretary may require in such regulations.

"(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a transfer by a United States person if—

"(1) the transferee certifies to such person that information about such transfer shall be made available (in such manner and at such time as the Secretary shall prescribe) to the Secretary on request, or

"(2) the amount of money (and the fair market value of property) transferred is less than \$10,000.

Related transfers shall be treated as 1 transfer for purposes of paragraph (2).

"(c) IDENTIFIED TAX HAVEN.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'identified tax haven' means any foreign jurisdiction which is on the list maintained by the Secretary as being a jurisdiction—

"(A) which imposes no or nominal taxation either generally or on specified classes of income, and

"(B) has strict confidentiality rules and practices, or has ineffective information exchange practices, which effectively limit or restrict the ability of the United States to obtain information relevant to the imposition of taxes under this title.

"(2) INEFFECTIVE INFORMATION EXCHANGE PRACTICES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a jurisdiction shall be treated as having ineffective information exchange practices during any period during which the Secretary determines that the exchange of information between the United States and such jurisdiction is inadequate to prevent evasion or avoidance of the United States income tax

by United States persons or to permit the effective enforcement of the taxes imposed by this title.

"(d) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE INFORMATION.—If a United States person fails to furnish the information required by subsection (a) with respect to any transfer within the time prescribed therefor (including extensions), such United States person shall pay (upon notice and demand by the Secretary and in the same manner as tax) an amount equal to 20 percent of the amount of such transfer.

"(e) SIMPLIFIED REPORTING.—The Secretary may by regulations provide for simplified reporting under this section for United States persons making large volumes of similar payments.

"(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be appropriate to carry out this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such subpart A is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 6038C the following new item:

"Sec. 6038D. Payments to persons in identified tax havens."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit annual reports to the Congress on the application of section 6038D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section).

### **SEC. 302. REDUCTION OF CERTAIN TAX BENEFITS WITH RESPECT TO INCOME FROM IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.**

(a) LIMITATION ON DEFERRAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 952 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining subpart F income) is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting ", and", and by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) an amount equal to the applicable fraction (as defined in subsection (e)) of the income of such corporation other than income which—

"(A) is attributable to earnings and profits of the foreign corporation included in the gross income of a United States person under section 951 (other than by reason of this paragraph or paragraph (3)(A)(i)), or

"(B) is described in subsection (b)."

(2) APPLICABLE FRACTION.—Section 952 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) TAX HAVEN INCOME WHICH IS SUBPART F INCOME.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a)(6), the term 'applicable fraction' means the fraction—

"(A) the numerator of which is the aggregate identified tax haven income for the taxable year, and

"(B) the denominator of which the aggregate income for the taxable year which is from sources outside the United States.

Rules similar to the regulations under section 999(c) shall apply for purposes of this paragraph.

"(2) IDENTIFIED TAX HAVEN INCOME.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'identified tax haven income' means income for the taxable year which is attributable to a foreign jurisdiction for any period during which such jurisdiction is an identified tax haven (as defined in section 6038D(c))."

(b) DENIAL OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT.—Section 901 of such Code (relating to taxes of foreign countries and of possessions of United States) is amended by redesignating subsection (l) as subsection (m) and by inserting after subsection (k) the following new subsection:

"(1) REDUCTION OF FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, ETC., WITH RESPECT TO IDENTIFIED TAX HAVENS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this part—

"(A) no credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any income, war profits, or excess profits taxes paid or accrued (or deemed paid under section 902 or 960) to any foreign jurisdiction if such taxes are with respect to income attributable to a period during which such jurisdiction is an identified tax haven (as defined in section 6038D(c)), and

"(B) subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 904 and sections 902 and 960 shall be applied separately with respect to all income of a taxpayer attributable to periods described in subparagraph (A) with respect to all such jurisdictions.

"(2) TAXES ALLOWED AS A DEDUCTION, ETC.—Sections 275 and 78 shall not apply to any tax which is not allowable as a credit under subsection (a) by reason of this subsection.

"(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection, including regulations which treat income paid through 1 or more entities as derived from a foreign jurisdiction to which this subsection applies if such income was, without regard to such entities, derived from such jurisdiction."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

### **SEC. 303. FAILURE TO REPORT INTERESTS IN FOREIGN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to additions to tax, additional amounts, and assessable penalties) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### **"SEC. 6717. FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO INTERESTS IN FOREIGN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.**

"(a) IMPOSITION OF PENALTY.—Any person who fails to keep any records, or fails to file any report, required under section 5314 of title 31, United States Code, with respect to any foreign financial agency transaction shall pay a penalty of \$5,000 for each such failure.

"(b) REASONABLE CAUSE EXCEPTION.—No penalty shall be imposed under subsection (a) with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause.

"(c) PENALTY IN ADDITION TO OTHER PENALTIES.—The penalty imposed under subsection (a) shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed by law, including any penalty imposed under section 5320(a)(5) or 5321 of title 31, United States Code.

"(d) DEFICIENCY PROCEDURES NOT TO APPLY.—Subchapter B of chapter 63 (relating to deficiency procedures for income, estate, gift, any certain excise taxes) shall not apply in respect of the assessment or collection of any penalty imposed under subsection (a)."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter B of chapter 68 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 6717. Failure to meet requirements with respect to interests in foreign financial accounts."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to failures occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

### **SEC. 304. STUDY OF OFFSHORE TAX HAVENS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Joint Committee on Taxation shall conduct a study of the use of offshore tax havens by United States taxpayers to evade and avoid Federal income taxes. Such study shall include an examination of—

(1) mechanisms used by United States taxpayers to illegally hide income and assets from detection,

(2) the extent to which foreign tax, banking, and financial practices encourage non-compliance with Federal income tax laws,

(3) the status and effectiveness of information exchange agreements between the United States and tax haven jurisdictions,

(4) the status and effectiveness of efforts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to identify and eliminate harmful tax practices in tax haven jurisdictions,

(5) the effectiveness of—

(A) efforts by Internal Revenue Service to identify sources of illegal offshore activity, and

(B) Federal civil and criminal penalties designed to deter offshore tax evasion, and

(6) the economic and revenue implications of tax avoidance activity.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Joint Committee on Taxation shall submit a report of the results of the study conducted under subsection (a) to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. Such report shall include any recommendations, including recommendations for legislative changes, as the Joint Committee on Taxation determines appropriate to curb the spread of offshore tax avoidance and evasion.

#### TAX HAVEN AND ABUSIVE TAX SHELTER REFORM ACT OF 2002—SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

##### I. ENDING MEANINGLESS AND ABUSIVE TAX TRANSACTIONS

Codification of the Economic Substance Doctrine. Large corporations and sophisticated individuals are increasingly taking advantage of vagueness and ambiguities in the tax law to devise complex and unnecessary transactions purely for the purpose of tax avoidance. The legislation, based on H.R. 2520 introduced by Rep. Lloyd Doggett, would codify the judicially-developed “economic substance” doctrine so that, when applying the doctrine, a transaction would have economic substance only if it changes in a meaningful way (apart from Federal income tax effects) the taxpayer’s economic position, and the taxpayer has a substantial nontax purpose for entering into such transaction. In so doing, the Act would disallow sham transactions in which the economic activity purported to give rise to the desired tax benefits does not actually occur. The bill provides that if a profit potential is relied on to demonstrate that a transaction results in a meaningful change in economic position, the present value of the reasonably expected pre-tax profit must be substantial in relation to the present value of the expected net tax benefits that would be allowed if the transaction were respected.

##### II. STRENGTHENING PENALTIES FOR PARTICIPANTS IN ABUSIVE TAX SHELTER TRANSACTIONS

Increase Penalty for Underpayments Resulting from Abusive Tax Shelters. Under current law the IRS may impose a 20% accuracy-related penalty where there is a substantial understatement of tax or there is negligence on the part of the taxpayer. The Act would increase the penalty to 40% for underpayments on account of transactions which lack economic substance or business purposes. The higher penalty can be avoided by fully disclosing the transaction. In addition, the bill would amend the definition of a substantial understatement to include underpayments which exceed \$500,000, regardless of whether the underpayment exceeds 10 percent of the taxpayer’s total tax liability.

Impose Penalty on Abusive Tax Shelter Promoters. The Act imposes a penalty on any substantial promoter of a disallowed tax shelter. The amount of the penalty equals 100 percent of the gross income derived by the promoter from the strategy. In addition, the bill modifies the current penalty for false or fraudulent statements with respect to tax shelters such that the amount of the penalty is the greater (rather than the lesser) of 41,000 or 100 percent of the gross income derived by the promoter.

Impose Penalty on Individuals Aiding and Abetting Abusive Tax Shelters. The Act would penalize the lawyers who write “penalty insurance” opinions that any reasonable person would know are unjustified. The Act would impose a penalty on those involved in a disallowed tax shelter if: (1) the person advises that the taxpayer’s transaction would more likely than not prevail or not give rise to a penalty, and (2) the advice is unreasonable. An opinion would be considered unreasonable if a reasonably prudent and careful person under similar circumstances would not have offered such an opinion. The amount of the penalty is 100 percent of the gross proceeds derived by the person from the transaction.

##### Tighten Tax Shelter Disclosure Requirements

Failure to Maintain Lists. Under current law, any person who organizes a potentially abusive tax shelter must maintain a list that identifies each person who purchased an interest in the shelter. The penalty for failure to meet these requirements is \$50 for each person, up to a maximum of \$50,000. The Act increases the penalty to 50 percent of the gross proceeds derived from each person.

Failure to Disclose Reportable Transactions. Regulations require corporate taxpayers to include in their tax return information with respect to certain large transactions with characteristics that may be indicative of tax shelter activity. The Act imposes a penalty for failing to disclose the required information with respect to a reportable transactions. The penalty is equal to the greater of 5% of the increase in tax liability resulting from a correction or \$100,000.

Registration of Shelters Offered to Non-Corporate Participants. A promoter of a confidential corporate tax shelter is required to register the tax shelter with the IRS. The penalty for failing to timely register a confidential corporate tax shelter is the greater of \$10,000 or 50% of the fees payable to any promoter. The Act deletes the requirement that a direct or indirect participant must be a corporation.

##### III. COMBATING ILLEGAL TAX EVASION IN OVERSEAS TAX HAVENS

The legislation concentrates on two major problems inherent in tax haven jurisdictions: (1) confidentiality rules and practices which prevent the effective administration and enforcement of U.S. and foreign tax laws, and (2) lack of effective bilateral information exchange in civil and criminal tax matters. By imposing real consequences for jurisdictions which are identified as uncooperative tax havens, the legislation provides meaningful incentives for these nations to reform tax practices which impede the ability of the United States to enforce its laws. In addition, the legislation imposes consequences on U.S. taxpayers who hide income offshore and fail to report assets held in foreign accounts and mandates a thorough review of the problem of offshore tax evasion, including the economic and revenue implications of tax avoidance activity.

Reduction in Foreign Tax Credits and Other Tax Benefits. The Act denies foreign tax credits for taxes paid to jurisdictions that have been identified in a list of unco-

operative tax havens to be published by the Treasury Secretary. A jurisdiction would be considered a tax haven and included in the list if the jurisdiction both (1) imposes no or nominal taxation either generally or on specified classes of income, and (2) has strict confidentiality rules and practices or has ineffective information exchange practices. In addition, the proposal would reduce a taxpayer’s (1) otherwise allowable foreign tax credit attributable to income from an identified tax haven, and (2) income, attributable to an identified tax haven, that is otherwise eligible for deferral.

Reporting of Payments to Identified Tax Havens. The Act requires that all payments to entities, accounts, or individuals that are resident or located in identified uncooperative tax havens be reported on the taxpayer’s income tax return. Exceptions would apply for payments less than \$10,000 or if the recipient certifies to the payor that the information regarding the transaction will be provided to the IRS upon request. Related payments would be required to be aggregated for purposes of determining whether this threshold is exceeded. Failure to report a payment on a tax return that was required to be reported would result in the imposition of a penalty on the payor equal to 20% of the gross payment.

Reporting of Interest in a Foreign Financial Account. Recent evidence obtained in summons of offshore credit card records suggests that a significant number U.S. taxpayers are using offshore banks to illegally hide income and assets from taxation. In addition to existing criminal penalties, the legislation imposes a civil penalty of 45,000 for the failure to comply with the rules and regulations requiring the reporting of information requested on the “Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts.” The IRS would have the authority to waive the penalty, in whole or in part, if the taxpayer paid all U.S. tax due with respect to the taxpayer’s foreign accounts and the taxpayer demonstrates that the failure to file this form was due to reasonable cause.

Offshore Tax Avoidance and Evasion Study. The full extent of the problem of offshore tax evasion is only beginning to come to light. The legislation mandates the Joint Committee on Taxation to conduct a study examining the use of offshore tax havens by U.S. taxpayers to evade and avoid federal income taxes. The study will review: (1) mechanisms used by U.S. taxpayers to illegally hide income and assets from detection, (2) the extent to which foreign tax, banking, and financial practices encourage non-compliance with U.S. tax laws, (3) the status and effectiveness of the United States’ information exchange agreements with tax haven jurisdictions, (4) the status and effectiveness of efforts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to identify and eliminate harmful tax practices in tax haven jurisdictions, (5) IRS efforts to identify sources of illegal offshore activity, and federal civil and criminal penalties designed to deter offshore tax evasion, and (6) the economic and revenue implications of offshore tax avoidance activity. Most importantly, the study will include recommendations for ways to curb the spread of offshore tax avoidance and evasion.●

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself,  
Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr.  
CORZINE):

S. 2340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Cinnamate (methyl-3-phenylpropenoate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2341. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allyl hexahydro phenylpropionate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2342. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Polydimethylsiloxane; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2343. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Baysilone Fluid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2344. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on P-Nitro Toluene-O-Sulfonic Acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2345. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Fluorobenzene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2346. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to meta-Chlorobenzaldehyde; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2347. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 2, 6, Dichlorotoluene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2348. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2349. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxy acetic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2350. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Propiophenone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2351. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ethanedi-amine, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2352. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2), 5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidiny-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2353. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl phosphonite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2354. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Mono octyl malonate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2355. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3,6,9,-Trioxaundecanedioic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Crotonic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2357. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny-); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2358. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny)-2,5-pyrrolidinedione; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2359. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty with respect to Oxalic Anilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2360. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2361. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on N-Methyl diisopropanolamine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2362. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sulfur Black 1; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2363. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl ethyl alcohol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2364. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2365. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Thymol (alpha-

Cymophenol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2366. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2367. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Frescolate (5-Methyl 2-(methylethyl)cyclohexyl alpha-hydroxypropionate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2368. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanol-5); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2369. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2370. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty of Acetanisoole (Anisyl Methyl Ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2371. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2372. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propanal); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2373. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Agrumex (o-t-Butyl cyclohexanol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one)(CHD); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Acetone (Methyl-

phenylethyl ketone); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2376. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2377. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan Hydro (2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid); to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce thirty-eight bills which will suspend the duties imposed on certain chemicals that are important components for a wide array of commercial applications. Currently, these chemicals are imported for use in the United States because there are no known domestic producers or readily available substitutes. Therefore, suspending the duties on these chemicals would not adversely affect domestic industries.

These bills would temporarily suspend the duty on the following:

Reduced Vat Blue 43;  
Sulfur Black 1;  
Mono Octyl Malionate;  
Crotonic Acid;  
Fluorobenzene;

Meta-Chlorobenzaldehyde;  
2,6-Dichlorotoluene;  
4-Bromo-2-Fluoroacetanilide;  
Propiophenone;  
Methoxy Acetic Acid;  
Aryl Phosphonite;  
Ethanediameide,—(2-Ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-Isodecylphenyl)-3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic Acid;  
Oxalic Anilide;  
NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate);  
Alliant (Allyl Isosulfocyanate);  
Frescolate (5-Methyl-2-(Methylethyl)cyclohexyl Alpha-hydroxypropanoate);  
Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl Ethyl Alcohol);  
Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl Beta Phenylacrylate);  
Methyl Cinnamate (Methyl-3-Phenylpropenoate);  
Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot);  
Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-Dimethylcyclohexanol-5);  
Acetanilole (Anisyl Methyl Ketone);  
Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-Methylphenyl)Propanal);  
Agrumex (O-T-Butyl Cyclohexanol);  
Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-EN-1-One) (CHD);  
Benzyl Acetone (Methyl-Phenylethyl Ketone);  
Sodium Methylate Powder (NA Methylate Powder);  
NeoHeliopan Hydro (2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-Sulfonic Acid);

Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allyl Hexahydro Phenylpropionate);  
Thymol (Alpha-Cymophenol);  
Baysilone Fluid;  
N-Metyl Diisopropanolamine;  
Polydimethylsiloxane;  
1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2,5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine;  
1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide,N,N'-Bis(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-Piperidinyl)-P-Nitro Toluene-O-Sulfonic acid; and  
3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-Piperidinyl)-2,5-Pyrrolidinedione.

These chemicals are used in a wide variety of manufacturing processes to produce agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fragrances, textile fibers, dyes, pigments, and other products.

Suspending the duty on these chemicals will benefit the consumer by stabilizing the costs of manufacturing the end-use products. Further, these suspensions will allow domestic producers to maintain or improve their ability to compete internationally. Finally, the importers of these products create jobs and incomes for Americans workers. I hope the Senate will consider these measures expeditiously.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of these bills be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### S. 2340

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. METHYL CINNAMATE (METHYL-3-PHENYLPROPENOATE).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.78	Methyl Cinnamate (methyl-3-phenylpropenoate) (CAS No. 103-26-4) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.20) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### S. 2341

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ALLYL CYCLO HEXYL PROPIONATE (ALLYL HEXAHYDRO PHENYLPROPIONATE).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.77	Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allyl hexahydro phenylpropionate) (CAS No. 2705-87-5) (provided for in subheading 2916.20.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### S. 2342

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.02	Polydimethylsiloxane (CAS No. 63148-62-9) (provided for in subheading 3910.00.00).	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.



S. 2343

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON BAYSILONE FLUID.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.03	An Alkyl modified polydimethylsiloxane (CAS No. 102782–93–4) (provided for in subheading 3910.00.00) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2344

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON P-NITRO TOLUENE-O-SULFONIC ACID.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.29.23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2001” and inserting “12/31/2005”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2345

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. FLUOROBENZENE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new subheading:

“	9902.38.70	Fluorobenzene (CAS No. 462-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2903.69.70) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2346

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. META-CHLOROBENZALDEHYDE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subheading 9902.28.17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2347

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. 2,6, DICHLOROTOLUENE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subheading 9902.32.82 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2348

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. 4-BROMO-2-FLUOROACETANILIDE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subheading 9902.28.15 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2349

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. METHOXY ACETIC ACID.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.36	Methoxy acetic acid (CAS No. 625–45–6) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2350

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PROPIOPHENONE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subheading 9902.28.16 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking “12/31/2003” and inserting “12/31/2006”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2351

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. ETHANEDIAMIDE, N- (2-ETHOXYPHENYL)-N'- (4-ISODECYLPHENYL)-.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.33	Ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl)- (CAS No. 82493-14-9) (provided for in subheading 3812.30.60) .....	Free	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2352

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. 1-ACETYL-4-(3-DODECYL-2, 5-DIOXO-1-PYRROLIDINYL)-2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-PIPERIDINE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.34	1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2, 5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine (CAS No.106917-31-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) .....	Free	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/2006.	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2353

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. ARYL PHOSPHONITE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.37	Aryl phosphonite (CAS No. 119345-01-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.10) .....	Free	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/2006.	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2354

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. MONO OCTYL MALIONATE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.35	Mono octyl malionate (CAS No. 7423-42-9) (provided for in subheading 2917.19.20) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2355

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. 3,6,9-TRIOXAUNDECANEDIOIC ACID.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.37	3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid (CAS No. 13887-98-4) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2356

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. CROTONIC ACID.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.38	Crotonic acid (CAS No. 107-93-7) (provided for in subheading 2916.19.30) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2357

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. 1,3-BENZENEDICARBOXAMIDE, N, N'-BIS (2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL)-.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.39	1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)- (CAS No. 42774-15-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2358

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. 3-DODECYL-1-(2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL)-2,5-PYRROLIDINEDIONE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.40	3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2,5-pyrrolidinedione (CAS No. 79720-19-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2359

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. OXALIC ANILIDE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.44	Ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(2-ethoxyphenyl)- (CAS No. 23949-66-8) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.76) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2360

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. REDUCED VAT BLUE 43.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.42	Reduced Vat Blue 43 [(CAS No. _____)] (provided for in subheading 3204.15.40) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2361

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON N-METYL DIISOPROPANOLAMINE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.48	1,1'-(methyylimino) dipropan-2-ol (CAS No. 4402-30-6) (provided for in subheading 2922.19.95) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2362

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SULFUR BLACK 1.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.41	Sulfur Black 1 (CAS No. 1326-82-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.19.30) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2006	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2363

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PHENYL PROPYL ALCOHOL (BENXYL ETHYL ALCOHOL).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.69	Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benxyl ethyl alcohol) (CAS No. 122-97-3) (provided for in subheading 2906.29.20) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2364

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. BENZYL CINNAMATE (BENZYL BETA PHENYLACRYLATE).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.76	Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate) (CAS No. 103-41-3) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.20) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act

S. 2365

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. THYMOL (ALPHA-CYMOPHENOL).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.70	Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol) (CAS No. 89-83-8) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.40) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2366

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. METHYL ACETOPHENONE-PARA (MELILOT).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.41	Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot) (CAS No. 122-00-9) (provided for in subheading 2914.39.00) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2367

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. FRESCOLATE (5-METHYL-2-(METHYLETHYL)CYCLOHEXYL ALPHA-HYDROXYPROPANOATE).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.79	Frescolate (5-Methyl-2-(methylethyl)cyclohexyl alpha-hydroxypropanoate) (CAS No. 59259-38-0) (provided for in subheading 2918.11.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2368

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. TRIMETHYL CYCLO HEXANOL (1-METHYL-3,3-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANOL-5).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.67	Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanol-5) (CAS No. 116-02-9) (provided for in subheading 2906.19.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2369

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. ALLINAT (ALLYL ISOSULFOCYANATE).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.81	Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate) (CAS No. 57-06-7) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.90) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2370

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. ACETANISOLE (ANISYL METHYL KETONE).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.41	Acetanisol (Anisyl Methyl Ketone) (CAS No. 100-06-1) (provided for in subheading 2914.50.30) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2371

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. NEOHELIOBAN MA (MENTHYL ANTHRANILATE).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.80	NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate) (CAS No. 134-09-8) (provided for in subheading 2922.49.26) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2372

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. MAJANTOL (2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(3-METHYLPHENYL)PROPONAL).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.68	Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)- propenal) (CAS No. 103694-68-4) (provided for in subheading 2906.29.20) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2373

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. AGRUMEX (O-T-BUTYL CYCLOHEXANOL).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.75	Agrumex (o-t-Butyl cyclohexanol) (CAS No. 20298-69-5 and 88-41-5) (provided for in subheading 2915.39.45) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2374

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. GLOBANONE (CYCLOHEXADEC-8-EN-1-ONE) (CHD).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.71	Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one) (CHD) (CAS No. 3100-36-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.29.50) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

S. 2375

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. BENZYL ACETONE (METHYL-PHENYLETHYL KETONE).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.73	Benzyl Acetone (Methyl-phenylethyl ketone) (CAS No. 2550-26-7) (provided for in subheading 2914.39.90) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

## S. 2376

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SODIUM METHYLATE POWDER (NA METHYLATE POWDER).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.66	Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder) (CAS No. 124-41-4) (provided for in subheading 2905.19.00) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

## S. 2377

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. NEOHELIOPLAN HYDRO (2-PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE-5-SULFONIC ACID).**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.82	NeoHeliopan Hydro (2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid) (CAS No. 27503-81-7) (provided for in subheading 2933.90.75) .....	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2005	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

## S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

## S. 946

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 946, a bill to establish an Office on Women's Health within the Department of Health and Human Services.

## S. RES. 247

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 247, a resolution expressing solidarity with Israel in its fight against terrorism.

## S. RES. 250

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 250, a resolution extending sympathy and condolences to the families of the Canadian soldiers who were killed and the Canadian soldiers who were wounded on April 18, 2002, in Afghanistan, and to all of the Canadian people.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

## COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on

Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, April 26, 2002, at 9:30 A.M., in open session to receive testimony on pending military nominations: Admiral Thomas B. Fargo, USN, for reappointment to the grade of Admiral and to be commander in chief, United States Pacific Command; and Lieutenant General Leon J. LaPorte, USA, for appointment to the grade of general and to be commander in chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/Commander, United States Forces Korea.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Subcommittee on Children and Families, be authorized to meet for a hearing on “Families and Funeral Practices” during the session of the Senate on Friday, April 26, 2002, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 790, 791, 792, 793 through 800; that the nominations be confirmed; that the motions to reconsider be laid on the table; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; that any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD as if given; and

that the Senate return to legislative action, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

## NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

James R. Stoner, Jr., of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2006.

Evelyn Dee Potter Rose, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2006.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Kathleen M. Harrington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Susan Robinson King.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edward Quinn, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

David Phillip Gonzales, of Arizona, to be United States Marshal for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Edward Zahren, of Colorado, to be United States Marshal for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Charles M. Sheer, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Gorden Edward Eden, Jr., of New Mexico, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

John Lee Moore, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Ronald Henderson, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri for the term of four years.

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

John Leonard Helgersson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN  
OPEN

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 2 p.m. today for the introduction of legislation and the submission of statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER TO PRINT H.R. 4

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 4, as passed by the Senate on April 25, be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 29,  
2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 1 p.m. Monday, April 29; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate re-

sume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3009, the Andean Trade Act, with the time until 6 p.m. equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE AT 6 P.M. MONDAY

Mr. REID. The next rollcall vote will occur this coming Monday at 6 p.m. on the motion to proceed to the Andean trade bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 1 P.M.  
MONDAY, APRIL 29, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:38 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 29, 2002, at 1 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 26, 2002:

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE  
HUMANITIES

JAMES R. STONER, JR., OF LOUISIANA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2006.

EVELYN DEE POTTER ROSE, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 3, 2006.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

KATHLEEN M. HARRINGTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

JOHN LEONARD HELGERSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

THE ABOVE NOMINATIONS WERE APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEES' COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE ANY DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDWARD QUINN, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DAVID PHILIP GONZALES, OF ARIZONA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EDWARD ZAHREN, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

CHARLES M. SHEER, OF MISSOURI, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

GORDEN EDWARD EDEN, JR., OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JOHN LEE MOORE, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

RONALD HENDERSON, OF MISSOURI, TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.



## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HONORING THE WOODBRIDGE FATHERS BASEBALL LEAGUE ON THEIR 30TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to extend my sincere congratulations to an outstanding organization in our community, the Woodbridge Fathers Baseball League, as they celebrate their thirtieth anniversary. This Saturday, I will have the honor of joining the WFBL as they kick-off this season with their Opening Day ceremonies.

For three decades, the WFBL has provided children between the ages of 5 and 15 with the opportunity to participate in softball and baseball—your country's greatest pastime. The league was born out of the concern of several fathers in Woodbridge who wanted to provide a more competitive baseball league for their children. In only a few short months, the WFBL was formed and, in its initial season, had about 200 children that made up fifteen teams. Today, with the addition of softball and a Rookies League Division, the WFBL has 575 participating children, making up forty-eight teams.

Baseball and softball, like all sports, teaches us the value of team work, practice, camaraderie, and commitment to excellence. These are the skills that will serve our young people well as they begin to make a difference in the world. Through baseball or softball, the WFBL has given the children of Woodbridge and Bethany the opportunity to develop strong bonds of friendship based on many years of teamwork that often last well beyond their high school years. This is the true gift that the WFBL has and continues to give to the young people of Woodbridge and Bethany.

As a symbol of the start of spring, Opening Day has always been one of my favorite times to visit communities—especially Woodbridge, Connecticut. Every year, families from throughout the community gather to celebrate the beginning of the season—it is one of this community's most enjoyable spring rituals. Every team is in first place, dreaming of a championship that will be theirs at the end of the summer. The smell of a new glove, the crack of a bat, and the chatter of the outfield remind us why this is America's favorite pastime.

This year, as the Woodbridge community celebrates Opening Day and what has become a symbol of America, we will also take a moment to reflect on one of our country's greatest tragedies. In the months that have passed since September 11th, the American people have struggled to regain a sense of normalcy. Who can forget the truly awesome scene at Yankee Stadium, with the brilliant voice of a New York Police Officer singing God Bless America as an eagle swooped through the stadium—unifying our nation and

strengthening our resolve. In these past months, communities across the nation have developed a new found respect for those who dedicate their careers to protecting our families and our communities. I am honored to join the Woodbridge Fathers Baseball League and the Woodbridge community in extending my deepest thanks and appreciation to the Woodbridge Volunteer Fire Department. Their commitment and unparalleled courage make a real difference in our community.

Celebrating thirty years of prosperity and fun, it is with my sincere thanks that I join the Woodbridge community in congratulating the Woodbridge Fathers Baseball League on their 30th Anniversary. From your first president, Tony Malafonte, to the current president Dwight Rowland, this organization has left an indelible mark on this community.

### HONORING ROCCO COMPANARO

**HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Rocco Companaro, Field Plant Manager of American Bosch Arena, as he is recognized by the Long Island Federation of Labor.

Rocco Companaro, was a supervisor at Arma, a manufacturer of highly sensitive and sophisticated instruments for United States Naval battleships and submarines. Rocco supervised the ordering of new materials, machining of parts to final assembly, and testing prior to shipment to United States Government sites.

Rocco was Chairman of I.U.E. Organizing Committee at American Bosch Arma Corp., and was successful in organizing 6,500 new members. He negotiated the first contract for newly chartered Local 460, International Union of Electrical Workers.

American Bosch Arma's first major strike on Long Island was in 1955. 6,500 union members took to the streets over the issue of Equal Pay for Equal Work. The strike went on for four bitter cold winter months, November through February. They were victorious and became the first union in the country to have the clause, Equal Pay for Equal Work, in a contract.

Rocco Companaro was President of Nassau/Suffolk Congress of Industrial Unions in 1956–1959. In 1959 after the merger of CIO and AFL Councils into the Long Island Federation of Labor, Rocco was elected Vice President of the Federation. He had responsibility for carrying out all functions of the Federation and AFL–CIO Programs. Rocco has 55 years devoted to the Labor Movement.

### PAYING TRIBUTE TO REGION 10

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Region 10 and congratulate all of its members on reaching an extraordinary milestone. As the organization celebrates its 30th anniversary, it is my sincere pleasure to congratulate each and every member on so many years of excellence in serving its communities and, indeed, the entire state. The efforts put forth by this organization are very much appreciated by everyone who lives in the six counties that it represents, and I am honored to stand before you today and bring its many accomplishments to the attention of this body of Congress. For 30 years this organization has worked diligently to represent the needs and desires of its communities, and I, along with the many residents that reside in your counties, am proud and thankful for what you have accomplished.

For thirty years, Region 10 has served as a clearinghouse, resource center and facilitator of targeted community and regional programs on behalf of the six Colorado counties that it represents, which include Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, San Miguel, Ouray and Hinsdale. It has effectively presented a regional voice and unified position to local, state and federal government, industries and organizations, and has always conducted itself with the best interests and well being of its citizens in mind. Region 10 serves its communities in a myriad of ways, including sharing information among communities about local projects and programs, establishing a network of resource information and contacts for use by its communities, serving as a vehicle for coordinating funding opportunities on behalf of its communities, and engaging its membership in discussions about common issues affecting its communities. The organization has truly done an extraordinary job in its determination to enhance its communities and the lives of each and every citizen that resides within them. Their diligence and hard work has, indeed, paid off, and the contributions that Region 10 has made over its thirty years of service are immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to be able to congratulate each and every member of Region 10 on this historic occasion, and wish each of them all the best in what I'm sure will be an even more eventful and exciting next thirty years. I commend each of you for your work in ensuring that the needs of the communities you represent are addressed, and I am delighted to bring the efforts of such an extraordinary organization to the attention of this body of Congress. Keep up the great work; I look forward to the next thirty years!

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

NATIONAL BOARD-CERTIFIED  
TEACHERS IN LOW-PERFORMING  
SCHOOLS ACT OF 2002

**HON. SUSAN DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to introduce the National Board-Certified Teacher in Low-Performing Schools Act of 2002.

Helping low-achieving students improve their academic performance has been called the most vital need for our country's future. How do we make this happen? Many studies have shown that the single most critical component for a child is the quality of each teacher.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, H.R. 1, known as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, calls for making sure that a well-qualified, credentialed teacher is in every classroom. This is a sentiment that has universal agreement, but making it happen will require a wide spectrum of approaches and strong federal support for a variety of strategies.

I applaud the portions of that bill that add support to programs like the Troops-to-Teachers program, which seeks to recruit mid-career individuals particularly with expertise in science, math, and technology. This program, as an example, provides monetary support for a fast-track into the classroom with some professional development support and with a rapid time-line for giving these new teachers the teaching skills to become credentialed.

But whether one is considering a troop recruit or a teacher recruited straight out of university, most of them end up as new, untested teachers in low-income, low-performing schools. Yet, these are the very schools where we need to assign our most skilled and experienced teachers. While new teachers may develop the skills to become experts, each needs the coaching and modeling of experienced professionals.

I am happy to report that in California we instituted a peer-coaching program for teachers in their probationary years. But we also recognized the need to identify and reward our most accomplished teachers and encourage them to request assignments in our lowest performing schools.

To accomplish this we did two things. One was to identify that an independent evaluation system for teacher quality is the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. It uses a rigorous, standards-based classroom teaching evaluation and testing program carried out over a year of teaching through which teachers can become certified. It is so challenging that only about half of all candidates receive certification in the first year. Because we could identify these as exceptionally accomplished teachers, in California we reward each successful candidate with a \$10,000 merit award. One result of this recognition has been that in each successive year the number of California candidates has doubled.

In addition, the state gives an annual \$5,000 pay incentive for four years to each National Board Certified Teacher who will seek assignment to a low-performing school.

I propose to build on this method of providing incentives to urge these highly accom-

plished teachers to provide not only their fine teaching skills but also their availability as peers for the many new teachers assigned to these schools. I believe that both beginning teachers and experienced teachers grow in their teaching skills and can be inspired to accept the challenge of the certification process if they have the opportunity to work as a peer with a National Board Certified Teacher. Many teachers who have become certified report that the process itself improves their skills, as they must prepare standards-based, self-reflective portfolios of their teaching practices to submit for evaluation.

Therefore, I propose a pilot program for five years to pay up to 100 National Board Certified Teachers, each of whom is teaching in a low-income, low-performing school, \$5,000 per year to act as a resident facilitator to introduce the members of the faculty to the National Board evaluation program. As a teacher must have taught for three years before applying for Board certification, the five-year period is needed to allow time for new teachers to be exposed to the process through the outreach program initiated by the facilitator.

The responsibilities of the facilitator would be to promote peer teacher participation and to work with the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to recommend ways to encourage teachers to aspire to Board certification.

The facilitator would also receive a \$1,000 bonus stipend for each teacher who completes the process for becoming Board-certified at the school for which the recipient is the resident facilitator.

I believe that this pilot program can be a triple winner. The children of the low performing school have another teacher who has been certified as being a highly accomplished teacher. The faculty of that school has a peer teacher with identifiable teaching skills as a resource. And the school may grow its own new crop of National Board Certified Teachers thus changing the image of being a low-performing school to having pride in being a school with a highly-skilled faculty.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LUTHER H.  
JORDAN, JR.

**HON. MIKE MCINTYRE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of North Carolina State Senator Luther Henry Jordan, Jr., who recently passed away. He was a man who made a difference—a positive difference—that was a testimony to who he was. I enjoyed working with Senator Jordan on several matters of common concern to our area and to North Carolina. He was always ready to listen, and he made himself available. I remember when he had dinner with my family and me and some close friends during my first term in office. His kindness and generosity were self-evident in private as it was in public. Senator Jordan was a man of character, courage and commitment.

Senator Jordan's character was reflected in his loyalty and integrity and unselfishness. His loyalty to his church and his community, his integrity in his personal, professional and political life, his unselfishness in giving of himself

time and time again to improve the quality of life for all citizens—all are attributes of Senator Jordan's character. Second, in addition to his character, Senator Jordan's courage called forth the very best qualities of leadership. As a City Councilman in Wilmington for sixteen years, Luther Jordan always sought progress with harmony, building relationships and opening opportunities for everyone. As the first African-American Chairman of the Cape Fear Council of Governments, Luther Jordan knew how to reach out throughout our region, bringing together people and resources from communities and counties to improve all of South-eastern North Carolina. When he was elected to the State Senate, he always stepped forward and challenged others to do what was right, not just what was convenient or comfortable.

Third, Senator Jordan was committed. His commitment to public service touched persons from all walks of life. Everywhere he went, his firm commitment led him to rise to the top in whatever areas served—from Mayor ProTempore of the city, to Chairman of the Council of Governments, to Majority Whip of the Senate, to Second Vice-Chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Party, to Chairman of the Legislative Black Caucus, Luther Jordan was a leader whose steadfast commitment to help others set an example of never giving up and always moving forward.

Senator Luther Jordan—a man of character, courage and commitment, and a man whose leadership and friendship we will all miss. May God grant us more leaders—and friends—like Luther Henry Jordan, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO FRED LEWIS MASON

**HON. DOUG OSE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine, Fred Lewis Mason on the occasion of his 100th birthday. Mr. Mason was born on March 30, 1902 a half mile North of Stonyford School in Glenn County. Throughout his long life, Fred Mason has lived in different areas in the North State, yet always seemed to relocate back to the community of Stonyford.

During the last hundred years, Fred Mason has been a farmer, member of the United States Forest Service, and eventually retired from the County of Colusa. An active member of his community, Mr. Mason has been a member of the Snow Mountain Lodge #271 for 78 years, the Eastern Star Lodge for 75 years, a past member of the Maxwell Fire Department, and former Grand Marshall for the Maxwell Rodeo Parade. Among the long list of Mr. Mason's achievements is the instrumental role he played in the development of the new Grapevine outside of Stonyford as well as his work to improve roads throughout Colusa County.

Mr. Speaker, Fred Mason has lived through experiences that most can only read about in history books and throughout he has remained a dedicated member of his community. He has been a loving husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. On the occasion of his 100th Birthday, he is more than deserving of this recognition and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable man.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WALTER  
FOXWORTH

**HON. SCOTT MCINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has raised the level of standards and commitment to the community for businesses throughout the nation. Over the years, Walter Foxworth has distinguished himself as a business, community, and industry leader going above and beyond what is needed to provide assistance to his state and community. His dedication to excellence as a businessman, family man, and citizen is impressive and it is my honor to be able to recognize such an individual before this body of Congress and this nation.

Walter has served as the National Director of the Mountain States Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association for over a decade. He is the President of the Foxworth-Galbraith Lumber Company, which services Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona and is the largest lumber dealer in the Southwest. His hard work and dedication has led to respect by his peers and he is viewed as a leader in the industry. He currently serves on the boards of the National Lumber and Building Materials Dealers Association, the Lumberman Association, as well as serving as past president of the Lumberman's Association of Texas.

Walter has not only devoted his time and energy to his career, but has selflessly given to his community and the several states he calls home. For the past five years Walter has provided emotional and financial support to the outreach program for the children of Taos Day School in Taos, New Mexico. He serves as the chairman of the Dallas Zoological Society, president of the Family Guidance Center, and a member of the Dallas Assembly. In addition he is well known throughout his community as a loving husband, devoted father of three, and grandfather to eight.

Mr. Speaker, Walter Foxworth's dedication and service to his communities has been repeatedly rewarded over the years, most notably through his colleagues as the Lumberman of the Year in 1992 and again in 2000 with the Mountain States Lumber Dealer's first ever Industry All Star Award. It is now my honor to congratulate Walter on his success as well as his dedication to his community. He has worked hard to achieve many great undertakings in his life and certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and this nation. Keep up the hard work Walter and good luck in your future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CARL PELLONPAA ON  
40 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE  
FINNISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY  
IN MICHIGAN'S UPPER PENIN-  
SULA

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a unique cultural institution in my

northern Michigan congressional district and to the individual who has been the inspiration and guiding force for that institution for 40 years.

Carl Pellonpaa started the show "Finland Calling!" in 1962 on WLUC-TV as a cultural bridge between Finland and the thousands of Finnish residents who call the Upper Peninsula of Michigan their home. Mr. Speaker, the presence of this large Finnish population is instantly clear to anyone who opens an Upper Michigan phone book like the Houghton-Hancock book and sees page after page of Finnish surnames—names like Haapala and Jurmu, Karvako and Lahti and Manninen. One scan of such a phone book, Mr. Speaker, and you would not be surprised to know that Upper Michigan is also home to Finlandia University, the former Soumi College, the only university in the nation founded by Finns.

It was this strong connection between northern Michigan and Finland that Carl Pellonpaa tapped and reinforced with his first airing of "Finland Calling." Even though Carl and his show have themselves become part of Finnish-American culture, a job in television and a career as a media ambassador between two nations was not Carl's original aspiration. In fact, as a recent story in the Marquette Mining Journal points out, baseball was Carl's dream, and he pursued that dream all the way to a contract with the Boston Braves in 1949. The dream was shattered when he was accidentally shot by a fellow hunter that very fall, taking buckshot in his head, neck, and the shoulder of his pitching arm. Although Carl was able to heal enough to serve a tour with the Army in Korea, the Big League fast ball was gone forever.

Married to his hometown sweetheart Doris, work led the couple away from the U.P. and then back to the Marquette area, where Carl took a job with radio station WJPD. In 1961 he joined the staff of TV-6, and March 25, 1962, marked the first broadcast of "Finland Calling!" or "Soumi Kutsuu!" as the show is called in Finnish. As Mining Journal writer A.M. Kelley notes, the original purpose of the show was to drum up a little travel business between Finland and the U.S.

Although his own parents came from Finland, Carl at first spoke little Finnish, and he has said the first shows, which are still broadcast in Finnish, made him "a laughingstock" with the Finns in the area. Clearly, however, no TV show in any market could log 40 continuous years—and still be going!—without acquiring a polished professionalism and without serving an essential need for its audience. "Finland Calling!" has performed the task of linking people with their relatives and their roots, and Carl, now fluent in his parents' native language, have even led tour groups back to Finland. As Jukka Valtasari, the Finnish ambassador to the U.S., wrote Carl Pellonpaa earlier this month, "Your program has brought Finland closer to the Finnish-Americans and helped them understand their roots."

Although Carl has otherwise retired from broadcasting, he has continued his show, which we believe to be the longest continually-running show in the nation that celebrates a foreign language and culture. A man of tradition, Carl and his wife still live in Ishpeming, where his parents settled so many years ago. Carl and Doris have three children, Carl, Diane and Wendy.

Mr. Speaker, Carl Pellonpaa will record a special 40th anniversary edition of his show

on Saturday, April 27. I ask you and our House colleagues to join me in offering our sense of appreciation and our congratulations to Carl Pellonpaa for his dedication to his community and for exemplifying the best qualities of positive relations with nations of the world.

TRIBUTE TO CINDY MCKEE

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Cindy McKee, an official in the Colorado State Office of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Cindy is retiring from the BLM after 30 years of dedicated and outstanding government service. She has been a shining example of the quality work of those who choose to serve their country and communities through working in the public sector.

Cindy came to the BLM shortly after passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM's organic statute. She first served as an employee of the Public Affairs Office of the Wyoming State Office, and then quickly moved up to a position as a public affairs specialist. At this position, she edited the BLM's statewide newsletter and thus reported on the wide-ranging and at times controversial issues facing the agency.

She then moved to Colorado where she became the first public affairs officer assigned to the BLM's district office in Grand Junction. There she frequently appeared on television and radio describing and discussing BLM's policies and positions. In the early 1980s, she was involved in the debates related to oil shale development, coordinating environmental impact statements tied to the potential production of this resource on Colorado's western slope.

The BLM asked the Grand Junction Office to take the lead for a national celebration to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Taylor Grazing Act, whose author was Representative Edward Taylor of Colorado. That Act provided for establishment of the Grazing Service, one of BLM's predecessor agencies. Cindy took charge of this effort, developing a series of events, public education materials and conferences to highlight public lands grazing and the Act. She also initiated a number of other projects that garnered national attention, such as the opening of the western slope fire operations center, a dinosaur discovery areas and the Little Book Cliffs wild horse area. During this time, Cindy won a number of BLM awards for her photographic work, and a number of her pictures appeared in national publications.

In 1992, she assisted the Federal Emergency Management Agency in community relations and public affairs support following the devastating Hurricane Andrew in Miami, Florida. From a makeshift tent community in Homestead, Florida, she conducted daily briefings on the efforts to respond to this disaster. She returned to Colorado where in this experience helped her meet the challenge of being one of the information officers responding to the tragic 1994 South Canyon fire near Glenwood Springs, Colorado, where 14 firefighters

lost their lives. She was the lead in coordinating the media, various responding agencies as well as attending to the needs of the victim's families.

During the past ten years, Cindy has designed and taught media, public affairs roles and responsibilities, congressional relations, and fire information classes for a number of BLM and U.S. Forest Service offices. More recently, she served as the liaison between the BLM's Colorado Office and the Interior Department on the legislative transfer of the U.S. Naval Oil Shale Reserve lands in Colorado. She also was the lead public affairs coordinator for the recently created Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area and the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado. And, she developed one of the first BLM websites, for which she received national recognition. It was voted one of the top 20 sites in Colorado.

For all of this and more, Cindy received the Superior Service Award from the Department of the Interior. Her approachable style has been well received by many who have had the pleasure to work with her and interact with the agency. I applaud Cindy for all of her efforts to improve the public's understanding and appreciation of our public lands and the important work of the land-management agencies. These lands are an important part of the western heritage and her work has helped promote and further that legacy.

I wish her well in her future endeavors and again thank her for the work she has done for Colorado, the BLM and the communities of Colorado.

HONORING PHIL REBERGER, OF  
BOISE, IDAHO, ON HIS RETIRE-  
MENT FROM THE UNITED  
STATES NAVAL RESERVE

**HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my congratulations to Captain J. Philip Reberger, of Idaho, for his 22 years of exemplary service in the United States Navy and Naval Reserve.

Some join the Navy to see the world; Phil joined the Navy to serve his country—taking assignments from Boise to Seattle to Hawaii to Fort Meade. For more than two decades he embodied the Navy's motto, "Non sibi sed patriae"—Not Self But Country. The Navy recognized his great ability to lead and gain the trust of those under his command. He performed every leadership assignment with dignity. In the midst of the heated Vietnam War, Phil answered the call and served. And now, as our nation is in the midst of its War on Terrorism, our nation called again, and he answered that call to service.

Phil has both served his country and kept in perspective the importance of family while balancing difficult work and military commitments. For more than 35 years, he and his wife Nancy, have made a cohesive team, working to raise two wonderful children. He has made a tremendous commitment to public service as well—working for three United States Senators and now Idaho's Governor—Dirk Kempthorne. Those who know the name, "Phil Reberger"

know it stands for honor, truth, courage and commitment.

As Phil now embarks on a new journey—retirement—I believe it is worthwhile to remember the Navy's hymn, "Eternal Father, Strong to Save:"

Our brethren shield in danger's hour;  
From rock and tempest, fire and foe,  
Protect them wheresoe'er they go;  
Thus evermore shall rise to Thee  
Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.

Anchors Away, Captain Reberger.

RECOGNITION OF PENELOPE  
CUTLER

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Penelope C. Cutler, on being named "Democrat of the Year" by the Cheltenham Democratic Committee in Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. Penelope has been an active supporter of the Democratic party and I am pleased to honor her.

Penelope was born in Rapid City, South Dakota and graduated from Carlton College where she received her bachelor of arts degree in math. She continued her education at Cornell University and in 1965 earned her masters degree in math. For over thirty years she taught in the Philadelphia school system before leaving to teach part-time at Temple University. She has lived in Jenkintown for the last nineteen years with her husband, William, and their three daughters.

Penelope is an active Democratic committee person and has worked tirelessly for Democrats in the 154th state legislative district. In addition, she represents Area 9 on the Executive Committee for Montgomery County Democrats. She has been an energetic and dedicated volunteer for many political races throughout the area.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Penelope Cutler for her dedication and commitment.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH  
NOMINATIONS

**HON. HEATHER WILSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, in the honor of Women's History Month, I asked New Mexicans to send me nominations of women in New Mexico who have given special service to our community, but may have never received recognition for their good deeds.

On Friday, March 29, 2002, I had the honor and privilege of recognizing thirty-eight worthy nominations describing sacrifices and contributions these women have made for our community. The people who nominated the women describe the dedication they have witnessed: volunteer hours for veterans services, Sunday School Teachers, service on non-profit boards, homeless programs, fund raising for scholarships for at risk youth, healthcare providers

going above the call of duty, child advocates, volunteers at churches and synagogues, successful business woman, wives, mothers and friends.

Allow me to share information about a few of this year's nominees:

Joyce Becerra—Joyce is involved in programs that impact our community, such as the Valencia County Literacy Program, the Shelter for Domestic Violence, her church and the Pilots Club, for which she currently serves as the President-Elect. She is also instrumental in raising for the Cancer Society.

Phyllis Bibeau—Every Thursday for two and a half-hours since 1984, Phyllis goes to the Veteran's Hospital to assist the Veterans with writing. On Christmas Day, she delivers presents and Christmas cards to the patients. On Valentines Day, she delivers fresh carnations and valentines to the hospitalized veterans. And she also reads articles from the Veteran's Voice for cassette tape production for blind veterans.

Sharon Bishop—Sharon dedicates her time to volunteering at an APS Elementary School teaching Music in various classrooms and forming a chorus for 3rd, 4th and 5th graders. She believes that giving the gift of music makes a difference in lives. She has helped teachers put on musicals, staged incredible chorus programs and taught classroom music instruction.

Kathleen Blake, MD—Dr. Blake was in the forefront in brining the Heart Hospital to Albuquerque. She has been a leader in speaking about the heart attacks and problems associated with them in regards to women. Finally, she is a cardiologist who will listen to her patients when they present their feelings and fears.

Janette Carter, MD—Dr. Carter was a distinguished physician and researcher, social and community activist, outdoorswoman, daughter, wife, mother, friend, mentor and spiritual person. She received her Doctor of Medicine degree from UNM in 1978 and was certified in Internal Medicine and licensed to practice in NM. She served for 6 years in the US Indian Health Service as Director of the Diabetes Model Program and in 1990 she founded the Native American Diabetes Program at UNM. In July 2002, she and her husband and their son were killed in a plane crash in Alaska. She is survived by her son, Alec, and her mother, Rosalie.

Rosalina Castaneda—Rosalina is the owner of Wigs Wigs and she volunteers for the Cancer Society's "Look Good, Feel Better" program. She helps patients who come to her wig shop by truly understanding their situation and lending an ear and a shoulder to cry on. Her customers readily affirm that Linda's love and understanding, in most cases, was the catalyst for their speedy recovery, physically and emotionally.

Rita Chacey—Rita is in the NM Army National Guard. She volunteers many hours working with the Counter Drug Task Force, the Moriarty JROTC, and the Family Support Annual Camps. She spends up to 2 weeks in the field with the kids as bus driver and medic, soothing scrapes and scratches, homesickness, bad attitudes and ailments. She comes home dirty and tired and she swears that she will never do it again, but when the call comes, she is right there. She truly is an "Army of One."

Mignon Donnellon—Migon is a military wife and mother of 4 adopted children who is active in the Family Support Section on KAFB. She graduated from college when most people are having "senior moments." In addition, she is the treasure of the Department of NM Reserve Officers Association Ladies Group, the CEO of an up and coming consultant company, MJD Business Systems and she is active in the Republican Party of NM.

Elizabeth Etigson—Elizabeth has developed a program of excellence for seniors in Sandoval County. Through education and direction, she coaches, nurses and trains seniors to be Peer Counselors for other elders in Sandoval County. Elizabeth makes a difference in the lives of many elders and their families.

Janet Everett—Janet is a single mother and business owner who donated money, services, and time to good causes. The following exemplifies how she makes a difference. She was shopping at a neighborhood store when she noticed a man eyeing several carts and then her billfold was missing. Janet ran after the man, threw herself on his car, keeping him from escape. Janet is an everyday hero making our community richer and safer.

Linda Foster Carraro—Linda is the single mother of 5 kids who has often held 3 jobs to support her family. She is a woman with many talents and a strong spirit. Linda is a giving person who is always willing to help those less fortunate than herself and she does without hesitation. She doesn't ask for recognition, even though it is much deserved.

Fawn Dolan—Fawn has worked with low income minority families since she was 16. She has served as a day camp counselor in Martineztown, a social worker, a middle school teacher, a Parent Involvement Coordinator, and currently, she provides clothing for women and families in transition. She also conducted Bound for Success summer camps and has been involved in child abuse prevention campaigns and pregnancy prevention campaigns. In addition, she is President of the Bernalillo Chamber of Commerce.

Theresa Garcia—Theresa makes a lot of impact in the election of judicial candidates who she feels will provide a positive, yet strong, adjudication of our current laws. She has been known to say that many times constituents neglect the judicial side of politics and feel that it is unapproachable. She believes that we must hold our judges accountable. Theresa has also donated much of her business infrastructure to help re-establish the Rio Grande Minority Purchasing Council, an organization that she believes must continue to provide opportunities to women and minority owned business.

Maurine Grammer—Mrs. Grammer and her husband founded the NM Teacher's Credit Union, and she taught school here in NM for over 35 years. She has donated millions of dollars to the Indian Cultural Center and she is the author of numerous books about Indian culture. Also, she supplied a depiction of Pocahontas for the NM Quarter that is in circulation.

Catherine Grandia—She has been a 4H Leader for Bernalillo County Riverside Club for more than 50 years. She is now teaching the children of members she had forty years ago! She has taught generations to be responsible, honest, active, involved, and loyal citizens of their communities. Her goodness will outlive her by far!

Pauline Gubbels—Representative Gubbels is a highly respected legislator who cares deeply about her constituents and doing the right thing for our state and she is an honest and ethical leader. She is a role model and mentor. She gives of her time and energy to help others.

Christine Hayoz—Christine is the mother of 5 children and the grandmother of 3. She is very active in the rural community of Mosquero, NM, where she served as Secretary of the Board of Education. She is always there for anyone who needs someone to talk to.

Lenya Heitzig—Lenya leads the Women's Ministry at Calvary Chapel. She works so hard and does so much to make the ministry a success. She is kind and intelligent and always makes women aware that they have so much potential and so much to give both in business and at home.

Rogene Henderson, MD—Dr. Henderson is a Senior Scientist at the Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute. She has a long extensive leadership career both in her scientific professional work and in her service to the community. She has served as: Chair of the National Research Council Advisory Committee, Chairman of the Central NM Section of the American Chemical Society, President of the Mountainwest Chapter of the Society of Toxicology, President of the Inhalation Specialty Section of the Society of Toxicology, Adjunct Professor appointment at Purdue University and Clinical Professor at the UNM College of Pharmacy. Dr. Henderson has served on the governing board of her church and served on the Christian Education Committee. She has taught Sunday school and led scouting activities. Once a month, she gives the children's sermon. Along with her husband, she provides major support for the community groups, such as the Storehouse, the Appropriate Rural Technology Agency, and Ghost Ranch.

Nikki Kull—Nikki is the Executive Vice President of the NM Boys and Girls Ranches, Inc., which is a faith-based organization that provides residential care of children and families. For over 30 years, Nikki has been instrumental in providing homes for abused and neglected children in NM.

Fran Langhoff—Fran began working in politics when Senator PETE DOMENICI was a city councilor. Since then, Fran has been a guiding light for young office seekers. She assists high school and college students understand the political process in NM. She is invaluable to the County and State Republican Party and is a wealth of knowledge. She also serves on the Board of Directors for Goodwill Industries and works for the Muscular Dystrophy Association and Cancer businessman.

Joan Leahigh—As Director of the Office of Social Justice with the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, Joan is one of Albuquerque's most respected advocates for low income and immigrant families. She has also supported the efforts of other women-led organizations, such as the Sawmill Land Trust and Economic Development Project, NM Community Development Load Fund, Mujeres En Accion, and La Mesa Cooperatives. Fourteen years ago, she and her late husband, John, started the Christmas gifts from an array of donated items so they are the ones who give the gifts to their kids.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DOUGLAS  
CRAIG FRAZIER

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Douglas Craig Frazier who recently passed away in Cortez, Colorado on March 27, 2002. Douglas, known to most as Doug, will always be remembered as a true inspiration and contributor to his community. For some time, Doug battled a long and difficult disease that threatened to tax his body to the limit, but never was allowed to affect his spirit. After a long and demanding struggle, he eventually succumbed to the effects of bone cancer. His passing is a great loss for a town that relied on Doug for his kind heart, strong spirit, and unwavering friendship.

Mr. Speaker, not long ago I stood before this body of Congress to honor the Montezuma-Cortez Boys Basketball team and their well-deserved state championship. Today, I pay tribute to a source of inspiration for that title, a source of motivation to a young man, and a source of pride to a school's hometown community. As the Panthers moved forward in their quest for a state title, Doug Frazier was present every step of the way, providing support to the young players and of course, his son Layne. As the Panthers progressed through the season, Doug tried to attend every game, despite his pain, to see the team capture its ultimate prize. The young men succeeded in their goal and brought home the first state title for the school in nearly forty years, and Doug Frazier, confined to a wheelchair and medication as a result of the pain, was present with his support until the end. He passed away soon thereafter, but he achieved one of his final goals, to see his son and teammates claim the championship.

Mr. Speaker, Doug will be missed by the many whose lives he touched in the Cortez community. It has always been known that his greatest passion was his love and dedication to his family. He is survived by wife Paula, daughter Amanda, and son Layne, and a grateful community. It is with a solemn heart that we say goodbye and pay our respects to an inspiration of a Colorado community. Doug Craig Frazier dedicated the final days of his life to his family and the Cortez community, and his spirit continues to provide inspiration to those he affected with his drive and determination. Doug was a kind and generous soul, and he will be greatly missed.

HONORING BILL LINDSAY

**HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Bill Lindsay, Labor Leader, Community Activist and Member of the Suffolk County Legislature, as he is recognized by the Long Island Federation of Labor.

Bill Lindsay first and foremost is a representative of working people. For more than 23 years he has been a full-time labor leader,

in the past ten years he has been the Business Manager of Local No. 25 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of Long Island's oldest and most respected labor unions.

Bill is responsible for employment referrals, organizing, negotiating and grievance handling for the 2,300 active union members. Additionally, he serves on the Boards of the Health & Benefit Fund, Pension Fund and Training Committee that provides fringe benefits for the more than 3,000 Local No. 25 families.

Mr. Lindsay is an electrician by trade who is a believer in education. He is a graduate of the Local No. 25 I.B.E.W. Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee's state registered Apprentice Program. As Bill got involved in union activities he went back to school as an adult student and in 1977 he graduated from Cornell University Labor Liberal Arts Program. Not stopping there, he went on to earn a Bachelor's Degree from New York Institute of Technology.

Mr. Lindsay is happily married 33 years to his wife Pat and they have three grown children, Denise, Bill and Kathleen. In September 2001, Bill and Pat's life took a new turn as Denise gave birth to their first grandchildren, twin boys-Gabrielle and Daniel.

#### SAN DIEGO-IMPERIAL GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL'S OPERATION THIN MINT

### HON. SUSAN DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Girl Scouts in San Diego and Imperial Counties for their successful completion of Operation Thin Mint. Operation Thin Mint was created and implemented by our local Girls Scouts as a way to show support for our military personnel serving in Operation Enduring Freedom.

San Diego and Imperial County residents participated in Operation Thin Mint by ordering extra boxes of cookies. Between January 26 and March 17 of this year, the girls sold over 104,330 boxes of cookies for our troops overseas. In addition, Girl Scouts and local residents wrote a note to attach to each box expressing our gratitude for the sacrifices our service men and women are making for our country.

On April 9, the first shipment of cookies began their journey overseas. The Navy worked closely with the Girl Scouts to develop a plan to distribute the cookies, and together they have a goal of delivering one box to every U.S. service member deployed afloat in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

As many of my colleagues know, this year marks the 90th anniversary of Girl Scouting. In this anniversary year, I can think of no better way to commemorate the role this important organization has played in the lives of young women than to highlight their work on Operation Thin Mint.

The success of Operation Thin Mint clearly demonstrates that the 33,000 Girl Scouts in San Diego and Imperial Counties are fulfilling the Girl Scout mission of helping all girls grow strong. There is no doubt that this invaluable organization will continue to help girls develop to their full potential, relate positively to others,

develop values that provide the foundation for sound decisionmaking, and contribute to society.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS F. MIRIELLO

### HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today and honor Thomas F. Miriello, the Area Director for Cumberland County Mental Health. On April 26, 2002, Mr. Miriello will retire after serving the people of North Carolina for over thirty-six years.

Thomas Miriello was a strong and effective advocate for individuals and families affected by mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disabilities. Mr. Miriello has received numerous awards spanning his career, including Mental Health Professional of the Year, the Lifetime Achievement Award from the North Carolina Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Studies, and Outstanding Young Men of America Award.

Advocating for the mentally ill and educating the public about mental illness were the passion of Mr. Miriello. He has made countless contributions to generating and enhancing services, support, and quality of life for those individuals affected by mental illness, substance abuse, and developmental disability. Throughout his illustrious career, Mr. Miriello has served our communities and our nation with devotion, dedication, and determination.

We owe Thomas Miriello our sincere appreciation for his thirty-six years of committed service to our state. His compassion for the people of North Carolina should serve as an example to us all.

May God bless him and his family, and may God bless the great state of North Carolina.

#### TRIBUTE TO JACK BARRETT

### HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine, Jack Barrett. Mr. Barrett has been a resident of Colusa County in Maxwell since his birth 72 years ago. During World War II there was a manpower shortage in Maxwell and Jack was "drafted" into the Maxwell Fire Protection District at the age of 12 year old, while still in the 8th grade. At the time the Maxwell Fire Trucks would drive by the school and pick up the young men in order for them to assist in fighting fires. Since that time, Jack Barrett has faithfully served the Maxwell Fire Department and has provided excellent service to the citizens of the Maxwell Community for more than 60 years.

In 1955 Mr. Barrett was appointed Assistant Chief and has loyally and dutifully served in that capacity until his retirement in February of 2002. Jack Barrett is a staunch example of a public servant and I stand here today to recognize his dedication to his community, his devotion to the Maxwell Fire Department, and his steadfast commitment to public service.

TRIBUTE TO DENNIS LARSON, DETACHMENT COMMANDER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Dennis Larson, a resident of Iron Mountain, Michigan, a community in my congressional district. Dennis is currently serving as Detachment Commander for the State of Michigan for the Sons of The American Legion.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the Sons of The American Legion are the male descendants of veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, Lebanon, Grenada, Panama or the Persian Gulf War. Like the American Legion, S. A. L. members work to foster patriotism, a sense of commitment to the community, and an appreciation of the sacrifice of America's veterans. I myself am a member of Squadron #50, where Dennis served as commander, adjutant and finance officer. Like myself, Dennis is also a former law enforcement officer.

In his veterans' work Dennis has established a track record of leadership, concern, foresight and involvement. He has continued to work to charter new squadrons across northern Michigan, a remarkable testimonial to his leadership in the context of declining memberships in clubs and organizations across much of the nation.

In his writings in Legion publications—and also in his speeches, which Dennis gives impromptu and from the heart—he has sought to strike those themes that are especially important since September 11—that in this war against terrorism we as a nation will stand strong and united. We must never forget those who fought in earlier struggles. Dennis' work on behalf of veterans at the veterans' medical facility in Iron Mountain is another testament to his dedication to these men and women who have served their nation so well.

In an effort to promote a sense of national participation and solidarity, Dennis is also a strong supporter of the Blue Star Banner program. The Blue Star Banner is displayed in the window of families who have a loved one serving on active duty in the armed forces. Because these banners remind friends, neighbors and relatives of those in service, the goal of uniting the community behind our Armed Forces is once again served.

Showing one's pride in having a family member in the military service comes naturally to Dennis, who is eligible for membership in the S. A. L. through the service of his father, Ernst Larson Sr., a World War II veteran, ex-POW and Purple Heart recipient. In addition, Dennis and his wife Barbara have three Blue Star Banners hanging in their window. Of the five children they have together, four have military ties—Todd is a staff sergeant in the Air Force, Tim and Danny are on active duty in the Navy, and Andy is a former Navy man. One daughter, Stephanie, is married and lives in North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to have the opportunity last June to second the nomination of Dennis Larson as Detachment Commander for the State of Michigan. Now his one-year tour of service nears completion, and Dennis will

be honored at a testimonial dinner by his home squadron, Uren Cooper Johnson Squadron #50, on Saturday, April 27. I ask you and our House colleagues to join me in thanking this dedicated and hard-working spokesman for veterans for a job well done.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO JUDGE T.  
PETER CRAVEN**

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today and recognize the dedication and hard work of Judge T. Peter Craven. For over ten years, Pete has served as a Ninth Judicial District judge, and for over three decades he has served the people of Colorado in the judicial system. I am proud to represent such an incredible individual. Because of his unparalleled dedication and extraordinary prowess in his field, Pete is being honored by the Colorado Judicial Institute with the Judicial Excellence Award. It is truly an honor to be able to bring his many accomplishments to the attention of this body of Congress.

Judge Craven is known throughout his district for his careful attention and deliberation on each and every case that comes before him. He clearly recognizes that although the next case may be the fortieth that he has seen this week, the outcome will change the lives of the participants. His care and attention is evidenced by the set of small tables and chairs found in his office, which contain paper and crayons for the children involved in his cases. He truly believes in the importance of children having as much a say as anyone in the cases that will affect their lives.

The Honorable Judge has also been involved in developing new programs to improve the legal system. He has been instrumental in creating a drug court, where the legal system can address the specific and unique needs of substance abuse cases and provide the structure that is needed to make progress in that area. Pete has helped to develop a child advocacy program to ensure that the best interests of children are always taken into consideration by the courts.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Craven's dedication, innovation, and talent are an extraordinary example to all Coloradans, and indeed the entire Nation. The level of integrity and honesty with which the Judge has conducted himself each and every day while overseeing the laws of the great state of Colorado and our great country is remarkable, and I can think of no one more deserving of the Judicial Excellence Award. The attitude of this man reflects the modesty and levelheaded spirit of my district, as even though Judge Craven deserves every bit of this award, he insists that he share this honor with the many people with whom he works every day. It is an honor to be able to bring the accomplishments of such an incredible man to the attention of this body of Congress. Thank you Judge Craven for all that you have done for your State and for your country.

**HONORING CAROLYN MCCARTHY**

**HON. FELIX J. GRUCCI, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Congresswoman CAROLYN MCCARTHY as she is recognized by the Long Island Federation of Labor for all her work and efforts on their behalf.

CAROLYN MCCARTHY, a life long resident of Mineola, was married to Dennis McCarthy in 1967 and they raised one son, Kevin. CAROLYN has 30 years experience as a nurse and is in her third term representing Long Island's 4th Congressional District.

CAROLYN received many honors during her second term, including one of Newsday's 100 Long Island Influentials, Congressional Quarterly's 50 Most Effective Legislators in Congress, one of nine Redbook Magazine's Mothers and Shakers, Ladies Home Journal list of America's 100 Most Important Women, and Advertising Age's list of "Most Impact by Women in 1999" along with U.S. Women's Soccer Team and Oprah Winfrey.

Congresswoman MCCARTHY serves on the Education and Workforce Committee, and the Budget Committee. As a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee, CAROLYN advocates her goals of improving the quality of education, and keeping children safe from gun violence at school. Long Island schools, students and teachers remain the focus of MCCARTHY's work.

The Fourth Congressional District of New York is located on Long Island; it is a heavily suburban area with most of the residents commuting daily into New York City. A major commercial center, the Fourth District is also home to thousands of businesses.

**STATEMENT ON IRAN**

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in his State of the Union address, President George W. Bush rightly emphasized that "Iran aggressively pursues weapons [of mass destruction] and exports terror, while an unelected few repress the Iranian people's hope for freedom." This grim reality was recently underscored in the latest report by the U.N. Special Representative on the Situation of Human Rights in Iran who denounced an increase in public stonings, floggings, and executions in Iran.

Attorney General John Ashcroft pointed last year to the Iranian regime's role in the bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia. The Minister of the Revolutionary Guards at the time claimed responsibility for the 1983 bombing against Americans in Lebanon and said: "both the TNT and ideology which in one blast sent to hell 400 officers, NCOs and soldiers at the Marine Headquarters have been provided by Iran." The Iranian regime continues to support the terrorist and fundamentalist groups in the region. The intervention of the Revolutionary Guards in Afghanistan is of great concern as well.

The Iranian regime's track record inside the country is even worse, and includes the exe-

cution of some 120,000 and imprisonment of hundreds of thousands for political charges. In a resolution last December, the UN General Assembly condemned the "growing number of executions," in particular "public and especially cruel executions, such as stoning," and "the use of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment," as well as discrimination against persons belonging to minorities" and the "systematic discrimination against women." In the same month, the European Parliament in a unanimous resolution announced that the human rights situation in Iran has actually deteriorated in many aspects.

Five years after President Khatami's election, the Iranian regime continues to be the leading state sponsor of terrorism, pursues an ambitious weapons of mass destruction program, and has stepped up repression against its own population. This is further substantiated in the State Department human rights report released on March 4th of this year, which states that the regime's record "regarding freedom of expression, which has worsened during the past few years, continued to deteriorate;" that "the Government denies the universality of human rights;" and that "discrimination against women is reinforced by law" with the regime enforcing "gender segregation in most public spaces." Summarizing the horrific situation in Iran, the State Department report highlights that: "Systematic abuses include summary executions, disappearances, widespread use of torture and other degrading treatment. . . ."

The State Department report on human rights practices also acknowledges that resistance groups such as the Mojahedin have become the target of the political repression of the Iranian regime. The report states that supporters of political organizations "such as the Mojahedin, are believed to make up a large number of those executed each year." Photographic evidence of the flogging and hangings that supporters of the Mojahedin are subjected to was provided at a hearing on March 6, 2002 of the House Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on International Relations.

The President announced recently that in dealing with regimes such as Iran's, "the price of indifference would be catastrophic." I agree, and I urge the Administration to review all options available to hold the Iranian government accountable for its support of terrorism and its abysmal human rights record, and to help promote democratic change in the country.

**PERSONAL EXPLORATION**

**HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my regret for having missed a vote last Thursday, April 18, because I was Chairing an important hearing before the Benefits Subcommittee of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Had I been able to vote, I would have voted against the Smith Motion to Instruct the conferees to the 2002 Farm Bill on the Senate's payment limitation provision.



RECOGNITION OF DR. EARLE  
NOBLE WAGNER

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Earle Noble Wagner of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, on his installment as the 90th President of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association. Dr. Wagner has distinguished himself as a dedicated physician who continues providing exemplary family medicine.

Following his graduation from Cheltenham High School, Dr. Wagner attended Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, where he graduated in 1951. He went on to graduate from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Since 1956 Dr. Wagner has been in family practice. He has served five hospitals and continues to be on the staff of the Jeanes Hospital where he is the Chairman of the Family Practice Department and a member of the Executive Council. He has also served as the Medical Director of the Luther Woods Convalescent Center for twenty-three years.

Dr. Wagner has been a trustee-at-large of the Pennsylvania Medical Association and a delegate to the American Osteopathic Association. He has received many awards throughout his long career including the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Family Physicians Society Family Physician of the Year Award in 1999.

Dr. Wagner and his wife Helga, have been good friends of mine for many years. I am truly honored to recognize Dr. Earle Noble Wagner for all of his hard work, dedication and significant achievements.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH  
NOMINATIONS

**HON. HEATHER WILSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, in the honor of Women's History Month, New Mexico residents have sent me the nominations of women in our state who have exhibited exemplary service in their actions, yet who have never received acknowledgement for their contributions to the community.

On Friday, March 29, 2002, I had the honor and privilege of recognizing thirty-eight remarkable nominations describing sacrifices and contributions these women have made for our community. The people who nominated the women describe the dedication they have witnessed: volunteer hours for veterans services, Sunday School Teachers, service on non-profit boards, homeless programs, fund raising for scholarships for at risk youth, healthcare providers going above the call of duty, child advocates, volunteers at churches and synagogues, successful business women, wives, mothers and friends.

Allow me to share information about a portion of this year's nominees:

Fannie Maestas—Mrs. Maestas is a mother of 8 children and a retired special education

teacher (she began teaching at the age of 17!) Mrs. Maestas taught at the Albuquerque Indian School for Bureau of Indian Affairs and taught at Catholic Schools, APS and Bernalillo Public Schools. She helped needy children by providing clothing for them—she even did laundry for one of her students so the other children would not tease him.

Annette Marrs—Annette has devoted many hours and much energy to assist local charities. Specifically, she has given special time and effort to the American Cancer Society's "Look Good, Feel Better", program, which was designed to help breast cancer survivors regain their normal lives. She has also opened her home on many occasions for fundraising events for political candidates and charitable organizations.

Sara Jane Mathis—Sara is the Adoption Coordinator for the Greyhound companions, a greyhound non-profit rescue organization. Sara is known to drive all night to racetracks all over the SW to pick up suffering animals and find them a loving home. She is also very involved with the LTNM Cancer Center, the Symphony Ball and Symphony Guild, and the Youth Diagnostic and Development Center, where she serves on the Advisory Board and works diligently on issues of improving the care for residents.

Barbara McGuire MD—Dr. McGuire is a highly respected physician in the Albuquerque Community. She attends community healthcare quality meetings on a regular basis and she donates the payments she receives to various charities in the city. She has touched the lives of many women in our community.

Barbara McKee—Barbara is a biweekly opinion columnist for the Albuquerque Tribune covering disability awareness issues. She has worked closely with the Governor's Committee on Concern's for the Handicapped on the Journal Pavilion situation. She exposed Ticket Master's practice of not allowing the disabled to order tickets online and provided the US Department of Justice the first complaint involved in coordinating the 2nd Annual State-wide Disabilities Conference. Formerly, she worked for Albuquerque Healthcare for the Homeless and now works for UNM Center for Development and Disability Studies. Her Feature Column, "What September 11 Means to the Disabled" was re-printed by several newspapers across the country and caused UNM to form a task force to improve evacuation procedures for the disabled.

Barbara Michels—Barbara has served the Girl Scouts for 50 years. Recently, she initiated the "Wider Responsibilities" program, the Girl Scouts premium program for rewarding exceptional scouts with travel and participation outside of the US. She is the former President of the NM Alzheimer's Association and she still travels statewide to give training sessions to caregivers and health professionals. She also provides weekly therapy to a disabled child in a church sponsored program. Finally, she has provided dozens of pies to the NM State Fair's Asbury Café for many years.

Jackie Kerby Moore—Jackie is the Director of Sandia Science and Technology Park and she is leading the effort to develop this premier research park, which will create thousands of jobs in NM. The Sandia Science and Technology Park enables commercialization of Sandia Labs technologies through private industry collaborations. From an empty 217-acre

multiple landowner piece of desert, the park has become a national model of public-private sector partnering in economic development, containing 10 companies and employing over 590 employees. Jackie is making a difference in our community.

Susan Musgrave—Susan worked at the Los Alamos Chamber of Commerce when the Cerro Grande Fire occurred. She worked tirelessly to help the community get back on its feet. Currently, she is the President of the Community Bank of Los Alamos. She works hard in the community and serves as a role model for her daughter, Audrey.

Susan Otero Nuanes—Mrs. Nuanes has volunteered at the Barelás Community Center, served as a Brownie Leader to provide life-serving skills to young girls, and she served as a Scout Den Mother to give young boys from the Barelás neighborhood an opportunity to participate in wholesome activities. She is very active at the Office of Senior Affairs Multi-Cultural Center for the City of Albuquerque. She continues to be a strong lobbyist for all seniors. In addition, she works during national and local elections as a presiding judge and as a clerk for 40 years and is a recognized expert in her precinct.

Mo Palmer—Mo is the Photoarchivist at the Albuquerque Museum. She is responsible for the largest and one of the most important collections, as the Photoarchive now contains over 100,000 images related to the Albuquerque and Middle Rio Grande Valley. Mo is arguably the most knowledgeable scholar of Albuquerque's history. She is an excellent lecturer and thorough researcher, which makes listening to her a truly engaging experience as she makes history come alive. Mo is also a member of a number of professional associations, among them the Albuquerque Historical Society, the City of Albuquerque Cultural Heritage Council, the NM Route 66 Association, the Society of American Archivists and the SW Society of Archivists.

Carol Radosevich—A founder of Enchantment Land Certified Development Company and WESST Corp., Carol has worked in economic development for more than 20 years. She was instrumental in establishing the PNM Chair in Microsystems, Technology and Commercialization at the University of New Mexico. Carol has been recognized with local, regional and national awards for her work to improve the state's economic climate.

Pamela Ripka—Pamela is a Physician Assistant at the Gallup Indian Medical Center. She goes well over her way and beyond the call of duty. On numerous occasions, she has purchased meals for the hungry and bought clothing for those in need, using her personal funds, and having done so without recognition in the workplace or the community.

Bertha Winona Johnson Salisbury—Mrs. Salisbury was a Farmington Police Officer for 14 years, from 1956 to 1970. She was a fully commissioned officer and her duties included serving warrants, making arrests taking finger prints and her favorite duty, comforting lost children. She carried a service revolver and she won a number of shooting trophies on the target range, but she never had to shoot anyone during her duties. Upon the death of Mrs. Salisbury, the Farmington Police Department has two Motorcycle Policemen attend her services as an honor guard.

Sister Blandina Segale—Sister Blandina, a Sister of Charity, is one of the founders of St.

Joseph Healthcare. In a personal account of her journey through the SW, she describes a legendary episode where she came face to face with Billy the Kid. Sister Blandina helped to treat one of his gang member who was ailing on condition that Billy the Kid promised to always protect the Sisters of Charity from harm from his gang. While in Santa Fe, Sister Blandina realized a need for a facility to treat miners and railroad workers and she assisted in soliciting money for Santa Fe's first hospital, St. Vincent Hospital. While in Albuquerque, Sister Blandina provided much needed education for children by opening Albuquerque's first public school, our Lady of the Angels. In addition, she saw a need for a hospital in the growing community of Albuquerque. She solicited the funds to build the first hospital in the city, the St. Joseph Sanatorium.

Lily Timmons—Lily's service to our community began when she was the Chair of a Mother's March of Dimes campaign in the 1950's. She served as Executive Director of the NM Multiple Sclerosis Society for 25 years and patient services were always her top priority. She served on the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped, on Albuquerque's Sun Van Committee for transportation for the handicapped and on a citizens advisory committee to the NM Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. She worked with UNM to develop a swim program for people with MS at the therapeutic pool and started the lock and Roll Wheelchair Bowling Team.

Brenda Yager—Brenda, Manager of AAA's Government Affairs Office, has worked hard to improve traffic safety and awareness in NM. She has led coalitions that led to Changes in NM's child passenger safety laws and established NM's Graduated Driver's License law. She has kept the community informed on numerous safety and consumer issues. She has taken the initiative to improve school age children's awareness about school bus, pedestrian and bike safety.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO BOB MEISNER

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Bob Meisner and thank him for his extraordinary contributions to his community and to his State. As a resident of Rifle, Colorado, Bob has dedicated himself to improving the Rifle community and the State by selflessly giving his time and energy to his job, his family, and his community. His remarkable business and philanthropic accomplishments are surpassed only by the hard work and dedication that he has poured into each and everything he has done. As we celebrate his tremendous accomplishment of earning the Rifle Chamber of Commerce, John Scalzo Lifetime Achievement Award, let it be known that I, along with the people of Rifle, applaud his efforts and are eternally grateful for all that he has done for his State and his community.

At the age of 72, Bob is most deserving of this lifetime achievement award, and I am honored to be able to bring his achievements to light. He began his extraordinary career in

reality in 1955, beginning with a service station, and later a Phillips 66. After working for some time in the real estate business, he started Rifle Realty in 1973. Originally intended to capitalize on the shale boom in Rifle, the company was forced to reinvent itself as a property management company after the shale boom in 1982. Bob's ability to guide the business through both good times and bad is what truly differentiates him, and helped make him an unparalleled business leader in his community. He recently sold the business, so he could spend more time traveling with his wife, Lois.

Throughout his career, Bob has been active in the Rifle Chamber of Commerce, serving as president in 1973 and being named person of the year in 1975. He has also been active in the fire department, the hospital district board and has served on both the Rifle home rule charter committee and as a council member. His philanthropic interests have further served to set him apart in his community, and have earned him much well deserved respect throughout Rifle. Bob is truly a remarkable man, always eager to give his time and energy to the community, through both his professional and philanthropic endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Bob Meisner is a man of unparalleled dedication and commitment to his job, his community and his family. It is his unrelenting passion for each and every thing he does, as well as his spirit of honesty and selflessness with which he has always conducted himself, that I wish to bring before this body of Congress. Bob Meisner has achieved extraordinary things and enriched the lives of so many people, and it is my privilege to extend to him my sincere congratulations on earning the Rifle Chamber of Commerce, John Scalzo Lifetime Achievement Award, and wish him all the best in the future.

#### TANF REAUTHORIZATION

#### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I believe we all have one goal in mind when it comes to re-authorizing welfare, and that is to improve the system so that more people can make the transition from welfare to work. We all want welfare recipients to move from assistance to jobs and self-sufficiency.

But the fact is that we need to take the necessary steps to ensure that people can stay in the workforce. I am disappointed that the Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce Subcommittees have chosen to ignore the roles that poverty reduction and child care can have in helping people move from welfare to work.

In Connecticut, we have the "Jobs First" program that imposes a 21-month limit on welfare benefits, but allows recipients to retain their benefits if they find employment. It is among the most effective state programs in the country.

But a recently released study also warns strongly that the gains we have made in Connecticut are at risk unless we do more to alleviate the tremendous financial stress young mothers are burdened with when they move from welfare to work while raising young chil-

dren. It found that families were cutting back on the size of meals and had problems paying the rent.

That is why we must approach welfare as a two-generation program that makes a substantial investment in quality child-care. That is why we must also make vocational education count as credit toward work activity—not eliminate it as the Republicans have proposed so far. That is how we can help families move up the economic ladder.

Mr. Speaker, these people are trying. Let's let them succeed.

#### OPPOSING GOP WORKFARE IN TANF REAUTHORIZATION

#### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, Education and training which lead to good-paying jobs makes welfare to work work.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, I have personal experience with this issue. I know that real training and education is the best way to lift public assistance recipients and families out of poverty, so they can succeed at whatever career they choose—even in the United States Congress.

However, instead of helping TANF recipients have access to these vital job preparation and education programs, a minimum wage, and a guarantee of civil rights, the GOP welfare reform plan makes it significantly more difficult for families to transition off of welfare. Denying parents on welfare access to those educational and technical skills to make them self-sufficient is counterproductive.

Instead of making it easier for parents to prepare themselves for better jobs, the Republican welfare reauthorization plan eliminates the current law's ability to count up to a year of full-time education or training. This goes completely in the wrong direction.

Support real jobs, not workfare!

#### CORPORATE AND AUDITING ACCOUNTABILITY, RESPONSIBILITY, AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3763) to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes:

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to criticize the wholly inadequate auditing reforms passed today by the House. We in the Congress must stand up to big business and protect working Americans and their retirement savings.

HR 3763 will not make the wholesale changes necessary to restore investor confidence. This legislation will not hold corporate

Chief Executive Officers accountable for fraudulent actions. It will not hold CEO's responsible for the accuracy of their companies' financial statements. This legislation allows CEO's like Enron's Ken Lay to keep inflated salaries and bonuses while robbing innocent employees and investors. This legislation actually encourages the deceptive behavior that allows executives to pocket millions of dollars while their employees lose their health care benefits, retirement savings, and their confidence in the corporate elite.

Everyone is being affected by the failure of major corporations. Earlier this year DCT Inc., a metro Detroit corporation, went bankrupt and gave employees an hour's notice of lay-offs instead of the sixty days required by federal law. DCT employees were left without health care, back vacation pay, and matching 401K retirement funds. Their final paychecks bounced and, adding insult to injury, banks still charged the laid off workers \$25 for the bounced paychecks.

Obviously no company is immune from financial difficulties, but it is hard to accept when the corporate elite are insulated from financial failures at the expense of the average worker. Kmart, for example, recently entered bankruptcy. Kmart retirement stock options that were worth \$35,000 last August are now worth less than \$1,800. Nonetheless, a judge recently approved a \$1.5 million salary for Kmart's new CEO, a signing bonus of \$2.5 million, and incentives worth another \$1.875 million dollars. A bankrupt company is paying its new and unproven CEO upwards of \$4 million dollars, while the average store worker faces an uncertain future. HR 3673 does nothing to prevent abuses to the common worker.

HR 3763 was intended to eliminate conflicts of interest between corporations and their auditors. However, much to this House's discredit, HR 3763 is a facade for regulation of ethical conduct that doesn't even prevent auditors from holding stock in the companies they audit. The legislation asks the SEC to "study" industry disclosure practices but does nothing to guarantee accuracy and transparency in existing disclosures. The American worker needs strong reform, both by corporations and by the SEC, in order to ensure that audits are accurate and reflect the true earnings of corporations and to eliminate conflicts of interest between corporations and their auditors.

My colleague, Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH, offered a substitute to the Republican bill that would have created a Bureau of Audits within the Securities and Exchange Commission. This Bureau would have generated unbiased audits, by removing auditing itself from the private sector. This proposal would have removed the auditor from the pay of the audited. Federal auditors would create an environment of neutrality, thereby fostering accurate and fair audits.

The Democratic substitute offered by Congressman JOHN LAFALCE, Ranking Member on the Financial Services Committee, would have mandated corporate responsibility and executive accountability by subjecting executives to criminal penalties for knowingly misleading investors, employees, and the financial community. Executives should be criminally liable for false representations regarding corporate assets that they are supposed to protect. Ken Lay and other members of the Enron executive board, their friends and families, which include members of the Bush Administration,

profited from the losses of investors and employees. Tougher penalties would make it far less likely that future Enron's would occur. Enron isn't an isolated case, white collar fraud cases like it are popping up all over the place against companies such as Global Crossing, Qwest Communications and others. Their accountants, investment bankers and lawyers are now being investigated for possible collusion by regulatory agencies in Washington and by Congress itself.

Today, my colleagues turned a deaf ear to the voice of thousands that were affected by corporate fraud and deception. Instead the House has winked at the financial elite that have forsaken their fiduciary duty for personal gain. Hopefully, our colleagues in the Senate will improve on this fig leaf of reform and enact legislation that will truly strengthen the hand of the SEC and ensure the quality and independence of corporate auditors.

#### TANF REAUTHORIZATION

#### HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, right now, this Congress is working on reauthorization of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, or TANF ("tan if"). There are some good bills out there that really address critical problems with welfare, such as PATSY MINK's bill, H.R. 3113.

Unfortunately, the bills that are actually moving toward the Floor have some very substantive problems. Those bills are H.R. 4090, introduced by WALLY HERGER, and H.R. 4092, introduced by BUCK MCKEON. Both bills follow closely along the lines of the Administration's proposal, and neither will make positive steps toward reducing poverty in this country.

The main theme for all of the Republican proposals is workfare. I'd like to talk for just a minute about what workfare is and what it is not.

Workfare is a program where people are herded like cattle into unskilled labor, where they are paid low wages and not given protections that non-welfare recipients have, such as minimum wage, OSHA protections, and civil rights regulations.

In New York's largest workfare-type program, 30,000 municipal jobs have been displaced by workfare jobs. The welfare workers who were doing the same jobs as the municipal workers have not been given minimum wage and work protections.

Workfare has been called ineffective by some states, and expensive by many others. The expense is so great that, to institute it on the level called for by HERGER or MCKEON's bill would divert resources from other initiatives. Doing so would cut off recipients from services they desperately need, such as training and child care. In a nutshell, it would be counterproductive.

At a time when the Administration's budget flat funds TANF, decreasing the value of the block grant by 22 percent, we cannot embark on new experiences that will waste the precious dollars we have.

What we do need is a new focus on education and training. Single female heads of households with a high school diploma are 60 percent more likely to have jobs. That number

increases to 95 percent when they have an associate's degree. In addition, jobs requiring the least education experience the lowest professional growth, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The studies that have been done, and the stories from recipients tell us in no uncertain terms what we need to do to get people off of welfare and out of poverty. It is crucial that we pay attention to their suggestions, rather than going off in new directions with no proven track record.

#### IN MEMORY OF HAROLD P. FURTH

#### HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, our nation lost a pioneer and leading intellect in the U.S. fusion energy program and the originator of the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) project. The former director of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) located in central New Jersey, Harold P. Furth died on February 21, 2002.

Furth made a career of research on controlled fusion, making countless contributions to the science of fusion plasmas (hot, ionized gases) and the fundamentals of plasma physics. He provided scientific and managerial leadership to the world fusion program throughout his career.

In the 1960s, Furth and others developed a critically important theoretical description of instabilities arising due to resistance in a plasma. Later, he and two others described a method for using energized ion beams to heat a plasma in such a way as to enhance fusion reactions. This breakthrough was critical to the design of TFTR and enabled the production of world-record levels of fusion power and the study of the fusion power reactions. Furth also was instrumental in research on the physics of ignited (self-sustained) plasmas.

In the early 1970s, he conceived the TFTR project, the most advanced and highest performance fusion device ever constructed in the United States. Furth served as Director of PPPL from 1981 to 1990, during which time TFTR was launched. The machine operated for 14 years, producing world record-setting and major scientific results before closing down in 1997.

A native of Vienna, Furth came to the U.S. in 1941. He received a Ph.D., in physics from Harvard in 1960 and worked on controlled magnetic fusion research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (now the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) in California prior to joining PPPL in 1967 and being appointed Professor of Astrophysical Sciences at Princeton University. He co-headed the Experimental Division at the Laboratory from 1967 to 1978, when he was appointed Associate Director and Head of the Research Department at PPPL. He became Program Director in 1980 and Director of the Laboratory in 1981.

A fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Furth served on the Board on Physics and Astronomy of the National Research Council's Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Resources. He received the E.O. Lawrence Memorial Award

from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1974, the James Clerk Maxwell Prize in Plasma Physics from the American Physical Society in 1983, and the Delmer S. Fahrney Medal from the Committee on Science and The Arts of The Franklin Institute in 1992. In 1999, Furth said, "It is very good to imagine things, but actually to do things and get results that make scientific sense is a solemn and inspiring path."

He held more than 20 patents, primarily in the areas of controlled magnetic fusion technology and metal forming with pulsed magnetic fields, and had published more than 200 technical papers. In addition, Furth had served on committees and panels for the Department of Energy, Department of Defense, NASA, the National Academy of Sciences, and other scientific and technical organizations, as well as on various advisory committees for such organizations as the Max Planck Gesellschaft.

In 1999, Furth became Professor Emeritus of Astrophysical Sciences at Princeton University. He was active in research at PPPL until shortly before his death.

Harold Furth was my friend, advisor, and leader. He hired me as his Assistant Director at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. Although ill health forced him to step down as Director only a few months after I came to PPPL, those months working under Harold were exhilarating and exciting for me. He was indeed leading the research community on "a solemn and inspiring path"; his work and the work of those he led has taken the world much closer to a fundamental understanding of plasmas and to the practical application of an abundant, environmentally attractive energy source. However, I never found Harold himself to be solemn. It is true that the problems Harold worked on were momentous and of daunting difficulty and he took very seriously the welfare of the people for whose jobs he was responsible, yet there was such a deep playful and humorous strand in his character that he constantly delighted us with his sparkling intellect. Harold Furth has left an important scientific legacy for those who never knew him and rich personal memories for those who were fortunate enough to know him.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CARL  
PARLAPIANO

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I pay tribute today to former Pueblo District Attorney Carl Parlapiano, who recently passed away, but who will not soon be forgotten. In his 50 years of dedication to the legal profession, Carl embodied the ideals of integrity, honesty, and courage that we, as citizens and as Americans, have come to expect from those who prosecute and interpret our laws. As his family mourns his loss, I believe it is appropriate to remember Carl and pay tribute to him for his many contributions to his city, his State and his country.

Carl's long-time dedication to his profession and his community was both exceptional and inspirational, and he will be sorely missed. As a native of Pueblo, Carl graduated from Cen-

tral High School and then the University of Colorado. He attended law school at the University of Denver, and then served in the Army during World War II. After the war, Carl returned to Pueblo and began his legal career in 1946. After a number of years in the legal profession, he became assistant District Attorney under Matt Kikel, and then District Attorney in 1962. While serving as Pueblo's chief prosecutor, he earned a reputation as a gentle, yet firm DA, who always kept the best interests of his community first. He served as District Attorney from 1962 until 1973, at which time he went back into private practice until 1996. He was an avid outdoorsman, enjoying fishing, bicycling, and traveling with his family. Carl is survived by his wife, Nell, daughters Carla and Mary Margaret, and siblings, Annabelle, Vivian and Joe.

Mr. Speaker, we are all terribly saddened by the loss of Carl Parlapiano, but take comfort in the knowledge that our grief is overshadowed only by the legacy of courage, selflessness, and love that he left with all of us. His life is the very embodiment of all that makes this country great, and I am deeply honored to be able to bring his life to the attention of this body of Congress.

SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention an Editorial written by Helen Thomas regarding the state of the Social Security Trust Fund. I request that it be submitted for the RECORD.

Since its creation in 1935, Social Security has helped lift countless seniors out of poverty. This program is a solemn promise that our government will provide a meaningful retirement to all the individuals who work their entire lives to make this country great.

As Ms. Thomas points out, the Social Security Board of Trustees contends that the current system's funds will not be depleted until 2041. That's forty years from now. While I do not pretend that the pending retirement of the baby-boom generation will put on the strain on the system, I agree with Mrs. Thomas' assessment that we certainly have time to consider this problem and craft solutions.

Nonetheless, it seems like some in the Congress and the Administration would like to ram through a privatization scheme that could endanger the program and would threaten the safety-net that is the foundation of our social security program. They scare seniors by telling them about long-term shortfalls that might never materialize.

Mr. Speaker, I think our seniors are smarter than that, and recognize that these naysayers have a larger agenda—privatizing this system. I strongly oppose any efforts to privatize the system, and believe that we can make minor changes that will sustain Social Security without jeopardizing our economy or the program. We need to make sure Social Security continues to provide the retirement safety net not only for our parent's generation, but also for our generation and our children's generation.

[Houston Chronicle, Apr. 10, 2002]

SOCIAL SECURITY FINE; WHY RUSH TO FIX IT?

(By Helen Thomas)

If it ain't broke, don't fix it. And the Social Security fund ain't broke.

In fact, it will be solvent until 2041, three years later than projected last year, according to a new report from the Social Security Board of Trustees.

The March 26 report says the system could run smoothly for nearly four decades with no cuts in benefits and no other changes.

So what is all this talk about a crisis?

President Bush and his cohorts, obsessed with trying to privatize the system, have painted it in doomsday terms. But they are not fooling grass-roots consumers, who increasingly want to keep the program out of the hands of Wall Street brokers.

The system's 46 million beneficiaries received about \$432 billion in 2001, and its trust funds totaled \$602 billion. But it seems this administration just can't stand the good news. Officials now insist there is a need to assure its solvency for 75 years.

I ask you, who knows what tomorrow will bring? The system's improved health could be extended even longer if the nation continues to have a strong economy and higher productivity.

Social Security Commissioner Jo Anne Barnhart admitted last month that the report's projections "suggest that we have not lost ground in the past year. However, the report still projects that, once the trust funds are exhausted, payroll tax revenues will be sufficient to meet only 73 percent of Social Security benefit obligations under current law. And projections for the late 21st century paint an even bleaker picture."

Is anyone dissatisfied at the moment with planning 40 years ahead? In that time, I'm sure, Americans will be resourceful enough to protect this great program, born in 1935 in the New Deal era, that is dedicated to helping the elderly, the disabled and dependent children.

Under Bush's partial privatization scheme, recipients would be allowed to invest some of their payroll tax money in securities instead of putting it in the Social Security fund.

It would be "a fundamental change in the way this program has always worked . . . (from) a guaranteed safety net program to one that would be put at risk in the stock market or bond market."

In setting up his Social Security commission to develop a privatization plan, Bush chose former Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., to co-chair the panel.

But their best-laid plans went awry when reality set in. First came the roller-coaster stock market, and then came more devastating news—the Enron scandal. Some 4,000 Enron workers had invested heavily in the company's stock, and many lost their life savings. But many executives did not lose. They sold their stock before the company came under federal investigation last fall.

The disillusionment brought into question the reliability of investing in stocks and bonds and caused Bush and other supporters to pause.

But only temporarily, it seems. There are still conservatives who remain ideologically opposed to the Social Security program and would like to abolish it.

However, if the administration continues to pursue its plan, it may pay a big political price.

A number of anti-privatization coalitions are popping up. One is US Action, a Washington-based grass-roots organization that claims 3 million members and 33 affiliates in 23 states.

With all the grass-roots pressure and the Enron fallout, I think it would be foolhardy

of any lawmaker who wants to survive at the polls in November to propose a radical change in the system.

Bush, of course, is a multi-millionaire. So he won't have to depend on a Social Security check when he leaves the White House. Nor will Moynihan, who collects a number of monthly pension checks from his service in top administration jobs and from his years on Capitol Hill.

At one point during Bush's campaign for the presidency, he showed that he did not even know that Social Security is a federal program. Well, he has learned a lot about it since then.

But he still has more to learn—that it's popular, it works and it ain't broke.

#### COMMENDING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE WOMEN

#### HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the National Association of Insurance Women, International.

The National Association of Insurance Women, International has achieved an illustrious record of professional achievement and dedicated service to its clients and the nation and is deserving of public recognition and commendation. This highly esteemed association is composed of 359 local organizations numbering approximately 13,000 members, all of whom are competent women and men employed in various fields of the insurance industry.

Constantly creating good will through integrity and dedication, the National Association of Insurance Women, International has grown remarkably since it was founded in 1940, with some 39 women representing 17 regional insurance clubs. The major purpose of this effective organization is to encourage and foster educational programs designed to broaden the knowledge and the understanding of the insurance field and to cultivate increasing friendship, loyalty, and desire for service among its members.

The National Association of Insurance Women, International includes within its code of ethics the laudable pledge of service that is honest, thorough, gracious, and professional. This organization has been recognized as a vital resource by the Independent Insurance Agents of America, the American Association of Managing General Agents, the Insurance Institute of America, and the Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters.

I am honored to recognize the National Association of Insurance Women, International and commend its members on their 41 years of dedication and hard work.

#### TRIBUTE TO SARA O'MEARA AND YVONNE FEDDERSON

#### HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to pay tribute to Sara O'Meara

and Yvonne Feddersen, co-founders of Childhelp USA and recipients of the 2001 National Charity Lifetime Achievement Award.

Since its founding in 1959, Childhelp USA has provided for the physical, emotional, educational, and spiritual needs of abused and neglected children. Childhelp USA believes that every child has a unique contribution to make to the world, and therefore has put extraordinary effort into helping every child to heal and develop self-esteem.

Childhelp USA has committed to a "Continuum of Care" for abused and neglected children. Childhelp USA's programs include residential treatment centers with on-grounds educational programs, community-based group homes, foster homes, a National Child Abuse Hotline, and a National Policy Analysis Center. Currently, the Greater Detroit Auxiliary is pursuing a gift of land on which to build a Childhelp USA Assessment and Residential Treatment Center in Southeastern Michigan.

Throughout the years, Childhelp USA's dedication has earned them recognition and strong support. Recently, Sara O'Meara and Yvonne Feddersen were honored by President George W. Bush. Additionally, Childhelp USA's National Advisory Board consists of notables such as former First Lady Barbara Bush, Elizabeth Dole, Reverend Billy Graham, Jack Kemp, and Nancy Reagan.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I submit this tribute to be included in the archives of the history of our country. Leaders such as Sara O'Meara and Yvonne Feddersen are tremendous assets to those children in need of a helping hand.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 104, H.R. 3839, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 105, the Dooley motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646, the Farm Security Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 106, the Baca motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2646, the Farm Security Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 107, the Kucinich amendment to H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act. Had I been present I would have voted "no."

#### POEM BY DEBBIE ROGERS

#### HON. JOHN BOOZMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a poem written by Ms. Debbie Rogers of Belleville, Arkansas.

Ms. Rogers is a mother, and grandmother whose heart was touched by the tragedy of

September 11, 2001. Although she modestly claims not to be a poet, she wrote "God Bless America," a touching poem about America while reflecting on our nation's reaction to September 11th. With your consent, I ask that it be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that future generations can reflect on her moving thoughts about the tragedy.

GOD BLESS AMERICA

(By Debbie Rogers)

Twin towers once stood regally, but majestic in the sky,

Pure Evil took them down today, Americans stand and cry.

Two planes marked for death, As the world observes them crash,

Once Titanic against the skyline, now scattered in debris and ash.

Four planes all together, carrying innocent lives on each one,

Leaving disbelief and carnage, when the Hellish Butchers were done.

There was no kind of warning, no message did they send,

And the total devastation, is so hard to comprehend.

Emergency Crews work frantically, keeping hope always alive,

they dig with bleeding hands, Praying someone does survive,

thousands hurt and missing, death lingers in the air,

Familie in such torment, the world mourns in deep despair.

Our whole world has been disrupted, As we watch the Breaking News,

Praying they find survivors, and all the missing clues.

We need closure for the Families, and Justice for Us all,

We'll deal with this catastrophe, As Americans we stand tall.

We're proud to be Americans, We won't take this without a fight,

We'll rise above the smoke and ash, remembrance in Our heart,

Of all the innocent Families, these Monsters tore apart.

Now vengeance seems to call, like a beacon in the night,

God forgive our thoughts, two wrongs don't make a right.

But we'll stand on Honor and Justice, there'll be a reckoning day,

This deed won't go unpunished, God Bless the U.S.A.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to honor Ms. Rogers's words.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO DONNA FRITZ

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding individual from Colorado whose hard work and dedication has produced awards and accolades throughout her medical field. Donna Fritz, a nurse from Pueblo, Colorado, has just received a high honor from the medical community as she is the recipient of the Nightingale Award for Excellence in Human Caring. The award is presented on behalf of the University of Colorado and the Southeastern Colorado Health Education Center. I am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Donna's official title is Oncology Nurse/Clinical Specialist and she specializes in caring for victims of cancer. Since she was a child, she had an interest in assisting cancer patients sparked by her father, a cancer surgeon. Almost three decades later, Donna continues to serve those affected by the disease as well as specializing in forms of pain management. She is known throughout her field and the hospital as a kind and caring soul. She is also strong willed and goes the extra mile to comfort her patients. She is truly a kind and caring spirit and no doubt a tremendous asset to the St. Mary—Corwin Medical Center.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Donna Fritz is a woman of unparalleled dedication and commitment to her professional endeavors and to the people of her medical community. Her efforts have greatly improved the lives of her patients and I am honored to bring forth her accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation. She is a remarkable woman and it is my privilege to extend to her my congratulations on her selection for the Nightingale Award. Donna, congratulations and all the best in the future.

#### TRIBUTE TO SHARON EARLY

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate and pay tribute to Sharon Early, who was recently recognized by the Missouri Association of School Librarians with the Special Service Award.

Mrs. Early began her career in education 38 years ago after graduating from Central Missouri State University. She has spent her entire career in the Lee's Summit R-7 School District. She taught five years at Westview Elementary, was the Library Media Specialist at Lee's Summit Jr. High School for two years and Pleasant Lea Jr. High School for 16 years. She currently serves as Director of Library Media Services for the Lee's Summit School District. In this position, she coordinates twenty professional staff, four secretaries and twenty-nine library support staff.

Sharon Early helped to found and was later president of the Greater Kansas City Association of School Librarians. Her participation in the Missouri Association of School Librarians (MASL) has included time as president and treasurer, among other offices. Within the American Association of School Librarians, Mrs. Early has served as a delegate to the Affiliate Assembly and on various committees.

Her other professional affiliations include the American Library Association, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and Missouri State Teachers Association. She is currently serving on the Secretary of State's Council on Library Development, the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's VIDEO/Technology Committee, the MASL Board of Directors and the MASL Leadership Team. She teaches graduate classes in library/media science as an adjunct professor for the University of Missouri and is a certified 7 Habits trainer. Additionally, she has presented workshops on copyright, integrated library/media curriculum, inspiration and the Internet.

MASL's Special Service Award may be presented annually to someone who has served library media organizations at the national, state and local levels. This person must also demonstrate leadership through improved library services in the educational setting, such as in workshops and development of innovative curriculum or media center programs. Finally, the winner must have made significant contributions to the promotion of school libraries outside the immediate school library arena such as to school administrators, community patrons, and state and federal legislators. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues in the House will join me in saluting Sharon Early for receiving this well deserved award.

#### RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

#### HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge the great contributions made to our society by civil engineers. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) will soon celebrate its 150th anniversary as a professional organization. In recognition of this anniversary, I believe it is fitting to commend the ASCE for leadership in their profession. Civil engineers built railroads, bridges, and highways for commuting. They deliver clean water for drinking, and provide buildings for working and living. While these are just a few examples, they highlight the necessity for civil engineering in our everyday lives. As a fellow engineer, I am proud to recognize such a vital professional organization.

The ASCE has a membership of more than 125,000 civil engineers, and continues to be a major resource to the engineering profession. The Society's programs, publications, exhibits, competitions and conferences are just a small portion of the services this great organization renders to prepare civil engineers to compete in today's world and to educate the nation on the newest developments in the profession.

In recognition of its 150th anniversary, ASCE is highlighting a wide variety of programs and exhibits focusing on educating the public about the ways civil engineering shapes each person's life. The celebration kicked-off in October 2001 and will continue through the end of 2002. An array of activities will highlight the year honoring past accomplishments, examining the current climate, and determining the future path of the profession. The Society's anniversary will not only accent ASCE, but also showcase the accomplishments of the entire civil engineering profession.

In honor of these many accomplishments, I have introduced a Resolution honoring the American Society of Civil Engineers.

#### JAZZ APPRECIATION MONTH

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the first National Jazz

Appreciation Month and the importance of music and arts education to America's youth. Jazz Appreciation Month (JAM) is intended to draw the public's attention to the glories of jazz as both a historical and a living treasure by encouraging public and private partnerships focused on arts education. A joint initiative of the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, the National Endowment for the Arts, the U.S. Department of Education, the National Association for Music Education, the International Association of Jazz Educators, and the U.S. Department of State, Jazz Appreciation Month will encourage special programs on jazz every April. The Smithsonian's National Museum of National History began to organize Jazz Appreciation Month in 1997 with a presentation to the International Association of Jazz Educators. Modeled after Black History Month, Jazz Appreciation Month is a global celebration of jazz, with events scheduled from Kansas City to Cleveland to South Africa.

Known as the mother of swing and the nurturer of Bebop, my district of Kansas City, Missouri is the birthplace of Charlie "Bird" Parker, the great alto saxophonist. Because of "Bird's" influence, jazz has been a cornerstone of Kansas City culture since the 1930s. A proud reflection of my district's dynamic musical heritage is the American Jazz Museum at 18th and Vine, which tells the story of jazz and its greatest performers through the sights and sounds of the movement. Tomorrow, I will attend an installation ceremony at the American Jazz Museum to dedicate "Jazz Pantheon," a commissioned sculpture by John T. Scott. This project was funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the One-Percent-For-All Program by the City of Kansas City. This sculpture is part of the ongoing revitalization of the historic district of 18th and Vine and manifests the central role of jazz to the metropolitan Kansas City area.

In conjunction with Jazz Appreciation Month, the American Jazz Museum has organized two music educational events in my district. On April 25th, middle school students will be celebrating the culmination of this year's Duke Ellington Youth Project. This interdisciplinary program, which combines music, literature, and history will culminate with a music performance and arts exhibition celebrating the history of jazz and will include a reception at the American Jazz Museum for the participants and their families.

Jazz Storytelling is a second music educational program organized by the American Jazz Museum. It combines stories about jazz with live instrumental music for children between the ages of three and nine. A unique aspect of the Jazz Storytelling program is the Living Legends Series, which features Kansas City's own jazz legends, such as Myra Taylor, Luqman Hamza, Geneva Price, Eddie Saunders, and Ahmad Alaaden, who share their amazing stories and the musical magic that made them great.

These programs organized by the American Jazz Museum are two of the arts and music education programs in the metropolitan Kansas City area. Jazz Appreciation events are scheduled throughout the country during the month of April. On April 16 in Los Angeles, the Recording Academy screened the recently restored concert film footage of Louis Armstrong in Prague, Dave Brubeck in Australia and the Bud Powell Trio in France. These films were restored as part of the GRAMMY Foundation's



Music on Film Preservation Project, which is an ongoing effort to preserve America's music and film heritage. The National Museum of American History will spotlight the history and music of jazz through events such as a Tribute to Ella Fitzgerald by the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra and a public viewing of Louis Armstrong's first horn that he learned to play on while incarcerated as a youngster in New Orleans.

The importance of arts and music education to America's youth should not be underestimated. Affording children access to the arts through education yields great dividends to our society. The U.S. Department of Justice found that arts education reduced delinquency in San Antonio by 13%, increased communication skills of Atlanta students by 57%, and improved cooperation skills of Portland youth by 57%. In addition, the College Board has shown that college bound students who are involved in the arts have higher overall SAT scores than other students. Jazz Appreciation Month should serve as a reminder that we should appropriate additional resources for music and arts education programs, as it is America's children who will reap the benefits.

Last week, I was privileged to meet Lionel Hampton, one of the living legends of jazz. I am a proud cosponsor of the resolution passed by the House celebrating Lionel Hampton on his 94th birthday. I would like to personally congratulate Lionel on his birthday, and thank him for his dedication to music education. Lionel Hampton is at the forefront of music education, delineated by the naming of the Lionel Hampton School of Music at the University of Idaho, the first school of music named for a jazz musician. Mr. Hampton's devotion to teaching is evident from the thousands of students who have learned from him and the visiting jazz artists, scholars, and educators he has brought to the school. In addition to being a jazz legend and music educator, Lionel Hampton has a strong correlation to Jazz Appreciation Month, as he is one of the many leading figures in jazz who celebrate their birthday during April.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Jazz Appreciation Month and the ongoing arts and music education events at the American Jazz Museum at 18th and Vine in Kansas City, Congress should commit federal resources to the provision of arts and music education programs for our youth all over America.

**CELEBRATING LOYALTY DAY  
WITH THE FOURTH DISTRICT  
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA VET-  
ERANS OF FOREIGN WARS**

**HON. ERIC CANTOR**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Loyalty Day with the Fourth District Department of Virginia Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Loyalty Day, May first of each year, was designated by Congress in 1958 as a day on which Americans could pointedly counteract Communists who were using the day for annual hate demonstrations against our nation. The idea of staging patriotic demonstrations to offset the Communist rallies began in 1930,

and the Veterans of Foreign Wars were instrumental in establishing the designation of Loyalty Day. I am honored that such an exceptional organization resides in the seventh district of Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, please join the Fourth District Department of Virginia Veterans of Foreign Wars and me in celebrating Loyalty Day.

**HONORING DR. MICKEY McADOO  
AS NEW PRESIDENT OF TEN-  
NESSEE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**

**HON. JOHN S. TANNER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my friend, Dr. Mickey McAdoo. Tomorrow, he will become president of the Tennessee Medical Association.

The organization represents roughly 6,500 doctors in Tennessee and works to raise awareness of issues important to the medical community. The TMA is often the only voice to speak for the rights of Tennessee's patients.

Dr. McAdoo, a family physician in Milan, is in private practice with Dr. Wade Reeves and Dr. Jerry Wilson at Milan Medical Center. He also operates Integrity Clinical Research in Milan and is chief of staff and committee chair at Milan General Hospital.

A Tennessee native, Dr. McAdoo is a graduate of the University of Tennessee Martin and earned his medical degree from the University of Tennessee Center for Health Sciences.

Even outside of his medical capacity, Dr. McAdoo has long been valuable to our community. He has acted as president of the local Chamber of Commerce, serves as team physician for Milan High School athletics and is an ordained deacon, teacher and Personnel Committee chair at First Baptist Church in Milan. He is a past president of the Tennessee Academy of Family Physicians.

Now, as he begins his tenure as Tennessee Medical Association President, I congratulate and applaud my friend Dr. McAdoo and wish him all the best in this important endeavor.

**CONGRATULATING THE TOWN OF  
WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA ON THEIR  
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

**HON. J. RANDY FORBES**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the town of Wakefield, Virginia on the marking of their centennial this year.

Located in southeastern Sussex County, Wakefield represents the best of our Commonwealth. Few have left Wakefield without a greater appreciation for its traditions and small town charm. Wakefield is a community built on the ideals of faith, family, and service to one's community.

In 1902, Wakefield was granted its charter from the Virginia General Assembly. Since then, Wakefield has grown with the times while never forgetting its rich history and traditions.

Today, Wakefield, Virginia is a culturally and economically diverse community. Wakefield is home to America's finest peanuts and home-style cooking. With its status as one of the best places to live in Virginia, and continued high standard of living and education, Wakefield is a community its residents can be proud to call home.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Wakefield during its centennial year as the citizens of Wakefield begin an exciting new century.

**HONORING DR. VERNON O.  
CRAWLEY ON TEN YEARS OF  
SERVICE AS PRESIDENT OF MO-  
RAINE VALLEY COMMUNITY COL-  
LEGE**

**HON. JUDY BIGGERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Vernon O. Crawley for ten years of service as president of Moraine Valley Community College. Since 1991, Dr. Crawley has given his extraordinary talents and leadership to the students and faculty of Moraine Valley as well as to the people of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois. While ten years is a short amount of time, his contributions to the reputation of Moraine Valley Community College have been astonishing.

Under Dr. Crawley's distinguished leadership, Moraine Valley has grown by leaps and bounds. Internet based courses, an Associate of Fine Arts degree, and new campuses in Blue Island and Summit, Illinois, are just a sampling of the extensive growth Moraine Valley has experienced during his tenure. These new features have paid dividends with a continuing increase in enrollment—14,131 new students for the spring semester of 2002 alone. Under Dr. Crawley's watch, Moraine Valley was chosen as one of 12 Vanguard Colleges of Learning in North America.

Mr. Speaker, given the renewed commitment President Bush and Congress have made to the education of our youth, it is clear that positive role models are more important now than ever. Dr. Crawley embodies the values we as a nation applaud in our educators, and he serves as an excellent example to the students of Moraine Valley. I know that Moraine Valley Community College is a better institution for his leadership and I join with the students, faculty, and community in congratulating him on ten successful years of service.

**CORPORATE AND AUDITING AC-  
COUNTABILITY, RESPONSIBILITY  
AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF  
2002**

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 24, 2002*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3763) to protest



investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes:

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, yesterday, the House passed H.R. 3763. The bill was supposed to create a sense of security for workers and victims who are in fear of another Enron disaster. It does not, and for that reason I voted "no" on its passage.

The bill gives the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the option to establish a Public Regulatory Organization (PRO) if it felt investigations or disciplinary measures were warranted. The problem is that there is no real power with an option. The SEC needs the legislative authority to create the type of PRO we want; yet H.R. 3763 lacks the explicit language mandating its creation. Without the express language, there is no guarantee the PRO would be created.

The Democratic substitute would explicitly create the Public Regulatory Organization. Additionally, the substitute would provide the PRO with the express power to supervise, oversee and discipline illegal activity. Under the substitute, the PRO could supersede the current regulations if more stringent ones were required. H.R. 3763 does nothing of the sort. It does not specify authority to a PRO, if the SEC decided to create one. Essentially, H.R. 3763 would only have the potential of creating a toothless organization with weak disciplinary authority.

H.R. 3763 does not live up to its promises and will not prevent a reoccurrence of future Enron-like tragedies. The bill, if made law, will do nothing of substance. I want to make sure that my constituents and all American workers are safe from disasters such as Enron. I want to make sure that the victims feel their voices are heard. This issue is of great concern to me, and I will not vote for a bill that lulls workers into a false sense of security.

#### COMMEMORATION OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 87th anniversary of the beginning of the Armenian Genocide. On April 24, 1915, 250 Armenian intellectuals and political leaders were arrested and later executed as the rulers of the Ottoman Empire implemented their plan to eradicate their Armenian subjects. This action against the Armenian community's elite marked the beginning of one of the most horrendous events in the history of humankind. Throughout this past week, Armenians have gathered worldwide to remember their martyrs and survivors and to seek universal affirmation of this crime against humanity. On Sunday, I joined hundreds of Armenian-Americans at a commemorative event in Times Square in New York City.

From 1915–1923, the Ottoman Empire brutally and systematically attempted to destroy its Armenian population, killing 1.5 million and expelling an additional 500,000 people from their homeland of 3,000 years. This was the first act of Genocide of the 20th century. It is

a fact that no amount of revisionist history or blatant denial by the Turkish Government can change. It is our duty to the victims and survivors of the Armenian Genocide not to let denial prevail.

Every April 24th, Members of Congress come to the House and Senate floor to give support to the memory of the lives cut short by the Ottoman Empire. We do so to honor the memory of those innocent victims who were set upon for only one reason—they were Armenian. One and a half million men and women, young and old, able bodied or not, were driven from their ancestral homeland and brutally massacred. That number is almost incomprehensible, but let me try to put it in perspective.

In the 1990 census, the population of the City of Philadelphia, the fifth largest urban center in the United States, was listed at a little over 1.5 million people. The Ottoman Empire drove the equivalent of the entire population of this city, the birthplace of the United States Constitution, into the deserts to die.

As a matter of state policy, the Ottoman Turks marched entire populations of countless Armenian villages into the desert until they died of starvation, disease, exhaustion, or of the tortures and rapes that were a fixture on these death marches. Those who survived this merciless torment suffered inhumanities that no people should have to endure. Some made daring escapes in cover of night, and others were committed to slavery. It was not uncommon for a starved Armenian to be mistaken for dead and hide under the bodies of their friends and family members. There were no proper burials of the dead, no last rites given. If we continue to let Turkey deny that this Genocide of an ancient people took place, those who died will never have the justice they rightly deserve.

Two weeks ago, 161 Members of this House of Representatives and I sent a letter to President Bush asking that he fulfill his campaign promise and use the word "genocide" in his annual April 24th address. We sent a similar letter to the President last year, but with only 107 signatures. I feel that the 55-member increase in support of this just cause is a barometer of the House of Representatives. Members and their constituents are clearly calling on the President to characterize the Genocide accurately and fully.

The President's statement yesterday was a graphic depiction of the crimes against humanity that were perpetrated against the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire from 1915–1923. I was disappointed to see that President Bush did not use the word genocide in his address, but he did call on Turkey to recognize their history. He said "Transcending this venomous pattern requires painful introspection about the past and wise determination to forge a new future based on truth and reconciliation. In this spirit, I look forward to Turkey restoring economic, political, and cultural links with Armenia."

The message is clear; Turkey must recognize the genocide of its past and accept that Armenia is an integral and necessary sovereign neighbor. It must drop the illegal blockade against Armenia, and establish full and normal diplomatic and economic relations. Reconciliation with its past and normalization of relations with Armenia is the only way for Turkey to step out of the dark shadow of its history of genocide. The entire western world,

which Turkey so desires to be a part of, demands it.

We have seen a tremendous amount of disregard for the sanctity of human life in the past year. No one could have predicted the terrorist attacks of September 11th, or the profound effect it has had on the American people. 3,000 innocent people perished in the fall of the World Trade Center Towers in New York City. It seems that everyone knew at least one person, directly or not, that lost their lives that day. It would take 5,000 Twin Towers to equal the number that died in the Genocide.

The importance of American affirmation of the Armenian Genocide grows every year. There are fewer survivors every April 24th, and their small numbers are dwindling rapidly. As important as remembering those that perished, we must learn the lessons that the loss of their lives gave us. The world stood by during the Genocide, and Adolf Hitler learned the lesson of indifference. In 1939, to quell the voices of discontent amongst his generals on the eve of his invasion of Poland, he said, "Who after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?" He destroyed 6 million Jews and millions of others with those eleven cynical words.

As we embark on a new century, we must make sure that we have learned the lessons of the humankind's capacity for brutality, and we must combat this with truth about the past, compassion for our common man, and a refusal to let these crimes against humanity be repeated. We must remember and learn from tragic events that befell the Armenians. That is the only way that we can be certain that this horrific event, which almost destroyed one of the oldest cultures on the planet, from happening again.

#### COMMEMORATION OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 24, 2002*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise again, as we do at this time every year, to commemorate those who lost their lives, their families, and their livelihood in the Armenian genocide. That terrible tragedy, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire in 1915 and afterwards, marked the first of the 20th century's state-ordered genocides against a minority group.

Traditionally, Armenians everywhere have set apart April 24 to mark the genocide in solemn remembrance. For friends of Armenians, this is an occasion to express solidarity with the worldwide Armenian community. We mourn the dead and express our condolences to their living descendants. On this occasion, we reflect upon the meaning and lessons of their suffering and sacrifice.

Surely the most basic lesson we should have learned from Armenia's catastrophe is elementary courtesy towards the truth in the face of horror. It is always better to build the future on a foundation of transparency, honesty and reconciliation about the past. We should not, we must not, shrink from the correct term to characterize what happened. I appreciated very much Governor George W.

Bush's statement in February 2000 when he said, "The Armenians were subjected to a genocidal campaign that defies comprehension and commands all decent people to remember and acknowledge the facts and lessons of an awful crime in a century of bloody crimes against humanity." In a letter to the President last year, I noted my support for his "principled stand on the issue [which was] a welcome change from previous practice."

Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate this appalling tragedy of last century resulting in the massacre of "as many as 1.5 million Armenians through forced exile and murder", let us not shy away from using the correct term: genocide.

I do agree with the President's statement yesterday "recognizing that demonizing others lays the foundation for a dark cycle of hatred. Transcending this venomous pattern requires painful introspection about the past and wise determination to forge a new future based on truth and reconciliation. In this spirit, I look forward to Turkey restoring economic, political, and cultural links with Armenia."

Mr. Speaker, next year, we will mark this somber anniversary once again. Let us hope that Armenians and their friends all over the world will take some solace in the vision of Armenia living in peace with her neighbors and in prosperity and impressing the world with the spiritual and material products of the unbreakable Armenian spirit.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CENA  
TROUTMAN, RN

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. It is a great honor to be able to recognize the hard work and dedication of a member of my district Ms. Cena Troutman. She is a woman whose compassion and dedication to improving the lives of her fellow man is a testament to the human spirit. Cena has selflessly given fifty years of incredible service to the people of Colorado as a nurse at the Heart of the Rockies Regional Medical Center. She is now retiring from her job and I can think of no better way to thank Cena and celebrate her retirement than to recognize her achievements.

Cena remembers wanting to be a nurse at an early age because of helping her grandmother. Cena has come a long way since then; she is now the supervisor for all of the nurses in the hospital. This requires expertise in each of the areas in the hospital including neo-natal resuscitation and advanced cardiac life support. This type of excellence can only be achieved by countless hours of hard work and tireless dedication. Cena's need to help others also inspired her to join the Navy medical unit. Shortly after she met a handsome young sailor, Russ Troutman who would become her husband. They were soon married and began their life as a family when Cena became pregnant with the couples first child. Cena then returned to the hospital to continue nursing, as a wife and a mother. Today she is the proud and loving mother of four, all of whom live in Colorado and lead successful lives. After fifty years of giving to both her own children and her patients, Cena is retiring to spend more time with her loving children.

Over the years, Cena has seen many changes in the health care profession—from the all white uniforms when she first started to the casual attire of today, and the technological advancements that make modern medicine possible. One thing, however, remains the same—the compassion she brings to her job. It is Cena's compassion that I wish to bring to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation. Her dedication and excellence is an example for us all. Thank you Cena for all that you have done for us and enjoy your well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN MORRIS

**HON. CORRINE BROWN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I announce the passing of my friend and mentor Allen Morris on April 22. Dr. Morris was the Clerk for the Florida House of Representatives from 1966 to 1986, and Clerk Emeritus until retiring in 1996.

In his role as Capitol reporter and political columnist, Morris helped write the House rules that he later served to interpret. He taught generations of legislators the rhyme and reason of the House and was the most knowledgeable person regarding the history of the legislature that I have ever met. Morris' name graced 28 editions of the Florida Handbook, the definitive guide to Florida's political history, and he was the originator of the Clerk's Manual.

Dr. Morris is survived by his wife of 36 years, Joan Morris, and his two children, David Morris of Tallahassee and Martha Marsh of Atlanta.

Florida has lost a precious resource. We will all miss him.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRONX SHEPHERDS RESTORATION CORPORATION

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, for the past few years I have come before my colleagues to honor the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation. This year, on their twenty-third anniversary, I am proud to say that this illustrious organization continues to thrive and serve the people of the South Bronx successfully.

The Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation is an organization that was founded on the idea that uplifting individuals one by one is the best way to uplift a community. Members of the Corporation work relentlessly to fulfill the needs of South Bronx residents and understand that by "restoring" these people, they are aiding the restoration of the entire South Bronx community.

Mr. Speaker, this great organization serves as a prime example of how a solid structure, good foundation, and a genuine desire to reach out and lend a helping hand can endure the test of time. Over the past twenty-three

years, The Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation has continued to grow and reach new levels each year. Such growth could not be possible without dedicated members who lend their expertise and passion daily and an innovative leader, to make sure that the Corporation always makes it to that next level. The entire Bronx community is grateful to all of the individuals who have filled these roles for the past twenty-three years.

The services provided by the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation are vital for many individuals. Many people would not be able to accomplish many of their hopes and dreams for themselves and their children without the Corporation there to help them find affordable housing, continue their educations, or gain access to better health care.

I am happy to once again congratulate the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation on another year of outstanding work. I am confident that many more years of great service are yet to come. I ask my esteemed colleagues to please join me in honoring the Bronx Shepherds Restoration Corporation on its twenty-third anniversary.

NATIONAL URBAN WATERSHED  
MODEL RESTORATION ACT

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, as we continue this week of emphasis on preserving and restoring the nation's environment, I am pleased to introduce the National Urban Watershed Model Restoration Act, a bill to establish a new approach to restoring urban waters. This pilot program, to be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), will serve as a national model for the restoration of urban watersheds and community environments. The Anacostia River has been chosen as the pilot river because it is located in the nation's capital and much of its waste and pollution is from federal sources. The Anacostia has drawn national attention and thus can lead the way for community-involved cleanup approaches that can be modeled and taken up nationally.

To achieve more focused and rapid action, the new program will integrate the various regulatory and non-regulatory programs of the EPA with other federal, state, and local programs to restore and protect the Anacostia River and promote community risk reduction. The EPA is to coordinate its efforts with other federal partners, particularly the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition to addressing a major local environmental concern, this model program will provide a framework for urban communities around the nation to work towards sustainable community redevelopment and to meet national environmental goals.

Under the new program, the EPA shall allocate a total of \$1,000,000 per year over the next 4 fiscal years to implement the provisions of the Model Program. The EPA may authorize no less than \$500,000 annually in the form of grants, which are to be matched on a 75–25 basis with other federal funds and state, local, and private contributions.

Community involvement is a centerpiece of this bill. The EPA must develop and coordinate consensus strategies for the restoration

and protection of urban watersheds in cooperation with not only federal and state officials, but also local groups, who are often in the best position to shape solutions to critical issues and needs facing urban rivers. The bill mandates that the Administrator of the EPA provide grants to local community groups and non-profit organizations to foster community involvement in the decision making process, environmental educational goals, and restoration strategies for urban watersheds. The Administrator must also provide opportunities for the education of school children and community groups on local environmental resources and on what individuals can do to reduce environmental risks.

The Anacostia River has been my top environmental priority since coming to Congress in 1991. In the 104th Congress, I worked through the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment to authorize \$12 million of construction projects to help clean up and restore wetlands along the Anacostia watershed. I am pleased that Congress has appropriated the full \$12 million for Anacostia projects since 1999. I am committed to whatever effort it takes to restore the river that runs through the neighborhoods and parks of the nation's capital. The bill that I introduce today marks a renewed effort, to use innovative approaches to advancing this top local environmental priority.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE SANTA CRUZ COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions and accomplishments of The Santa Cruz Community Credit Union. In celebrating their 25th anniversary, we not only celebrate their longevity in our community, but the important assistance they have provided to thousands of residents in Santa Cruz County.

The Santa Cruz Community Credit Union was founded in 1977 by a small group of activists concerned by the disparate levels of opportunity afforded individuals within the community. The Community Credit Union's mission to promote positive social and economic change has been the driving force behind their 25 year journey. And their mission has worked. Over the last 25 years, the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union has received the federal designation as a community development institution, received more than a million dollars to support their Individual Development Account Program, and the national Louise Herring Award for Philosophy in Action for their "Asset Development for Low-Income Members Program." The work of the dedicated staff of the Community Credit Union over the last 25 years has had a lasting impact in our community, helping those who need it the most.

The Santa Cruz Community Credit Union now serves more than 8200 members in the region. Their 25 years of service have proven beyond a doubt that a simple idea to help others help themselves by tying community development goals with traditional financial lending practices can have a positive impact on those seeking the American dream of eco-

nomic independence. The Santa Cruz Community Credit Union is an invaluable asset to our community, and I hope that they continue their good work for many years to come.

#### HONORING DONALD ELLIOTT FLANAGAN

#### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of myself and with my two colleagues from New Mexico, TOM UDALL and HEATHER WILSON, to honor and place on the record the outstanding achievement and accomplishments of a native son of Mayberry Village in East Hartford, Connecticut. It is with great pride that we introduce for posterity the achievements of Donald Elliott Flanagan.

The Head Coach of the Women's Basketball team at the University of New Mexico has excelled at his position. How fitting that he is being inducted into the legendary Ray McKenna's "Tap-Off Club" Hall of Fame.

While the Congressional Record embodies the nation's history and the achievements of great Americans, we want to be clear that we remember Donald Flanagan first as one of Jim and Barb's six children, or simply as "Donny". While many will point to Don's athletic achievement, hard work and dedication we would like to mention a few childhood experiences that helped mold him. I have long maintained that Mayberry Village is the cradle of coaches and to their credit we know that Jim and Barbara Flanagan gave birth to four of them: Jay, Donny, David, and Jon. (Sorry Kev, the C.Y.O. doesn't qualify).

Mayberry is unique. How many neighborhoods have produced coaches of international talent like Harry Parker (Harvard Crew & The Olympics)? Or nationally recognized coaches like Jay Flanagan (Track & Field) and Donny (Basketball), and statewide coaches like Al Pelligrinelli (Football), Bill Barron (Track), Dick Brimley (Track), Maureen Rodgers (Basketball), and Craig Jordan to name a few.

Fundamentals are important, and so is competition, but few neighborhoods offer the athletic amenities of Mayberry where Donny honed his competitive skills. He started early with mastering the monkey bars at the Little Red Schoolhouse.

The true competitor emerged when he beat out "Bubby" Balkus on the gymnastically challenging Tarzan Swing. Manning the fastest washing machine box ever to traverse the big hill, digging a series of tunnels that would rival the Vietcong, and defeating Lester Wells regularly at tunnel tag are further testimony of his skills. The daring dexterity with which he led the labor field regulars along the Hockanum narrowly escaping the pursuit of the Clancy brothers was a true cross country experience that kept the likes of Ray Ramsey and Bill Mudano from the long arm of the law.

Don Flanagan, arguably the greatest women's basketball coach at New Mexico, may not seem like a man afraid of much, but he is, of flying. The idea that Flanagan is still a white-knuckler when it comes to air travel is rather paradoxical, however considering the heights to which he has taken UNM women's basketball in his first five years as head coach of the program.

Flanagan is entering his seventh season at UNM and has a career record of 144-71. Flanagan took over this struggling program and the Lobos have improved remarkably under his guidance. They have captured a conference regular-season championship, a conference tournament title and have made five consecutive postseason appearances, including the school's first-ever NCAA bid in 1998.

In fact, Flanagan posted a won-loss record at Eldorado High School in Albuquerque that will never be duplicated in New Mexico. His incredibly 401-13 career record in 16 years was good for a winning percentage of 97.0 percent.

Flanagan's accomplishments included 14 different tournament championships, 15 district championships, winning streaks of 77, 74, 69, 66, and 60 games and, his teams averaged 25 wins a year for 16 years. During those 16 years, Flanagan's teams at Eldorado High School went undefeated nine times. In 1987, Eldorado was honored as Albuquerque Sports Hall of Fame Team of the Year. Additionally under Flanagan, Eldorado was ranked nationally seven different years including 1980, 1981, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1991, and 1992.

And it didn't stop there. The honors for Flanagan have rolled in continuously year after year after year. Following the 1997-98 season, Flanagan was inducted into the Albuquerque Sports Hall of Fame for a lifetime of achievement. He was nominated for the National High School Coach of the Year honors on three occasions (1985, 1994, and 1995) and was named Region VRI Coach of the Year for 10 consecutive years (1985-1994). He was named Albuquerque Sports Hall of Fame Coach of the Year (1992), Bank of America Coach of the Year (1993 & 1994), Albuquerque Tribune Coach of the Year (1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1987, and 1990) and Albuquerque Journal Coach of the Year (1980, 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1992).

Flanagan earned his bachelor of arts from Fort Lewis College in 1971 where he was a member of the honor roll. He was also honored during college as a member of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference All-Academic team. Flanagan, 56, and his wife Wahleah, have three children, Sean, 31, Shane, 25, and Brent, 23.

Donny was a natural who we always looked up to and admired. Athlete, leader, competitor, friend, a credit to his family, his community, his states of New Mexico and Connecticut and the nation. I know Jim's smiling from ear to ear and we in East Hartford join with all the Flanagans in relishing this great moment. How proud Pop Elliot, and your Mom would be to see you being honored by the town you grew up in and by a legend like Ray McKenna.

It is with great pride and admiration that I am joined by my colleagues TOM UDALL and HEATHER WILSON to pay tribute to another kid from the Village. Congratulations Donny.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO COOPERATIVE CARE CENTER

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the

Pueblo Cooperative Care Center and congratulate all of its volunteers on reaching an extraordinary milestone. As the Center celebrates its 20th anniversary, it is my sincere pleasure to congratulate each and every volunteer on so many years of excellence in serving the Pueblo community and, indeed, the entire State. The efforts put forth by the Center have been extraordinary, and are appreciated by each and every person whose lives it has touched. For 20 years, the Pueblo Cooperative Care Center has worked diligently to better the lives of the needy in its community, and I, along with the many residents of Pueblo, am proud and thankful for what you have accomplished.

For twenty years, the Cooperative Care Center has dedicated itself to enhancing the Pueblo community by helping those members who are less fortunate. In response to local steel mill layoffs in 1981, the center was created as a joint effort among a number of Pueblo churches in order to address the needs of unemployed workers and their families. During its tenure in the community, the Center has always operated with four objectives in mind: to reduce hunger in the community; to assist with clothing, transportation and limited prescriptions; to increase communication with all human resource agencies; and to provide recipients with information concerning other programs available to help needy families. The organization has truly done an extraordinary job in its determination to enhance its community and the lives of each and every citizen that resides within it. Its diligence and hard work has, indeed, paid off, and the contributions that the Center has made over its twenty years of service is immeasurable.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to be able to congratulate each and every volunteer from the Pueblo Cooperative Care Center on this historic occasion, and wish each of them all the best in what I'm sure will be an even more eventful and exciting next twenty years. I commend each of you for your work in ensuring that the needs of the community are addressed, and I am delighted to bring the efforts of such an extraordinary organization to the attention of this body of Congress. Keep up the great work; I look forward to the next twenty years!

**THE JOSEPH MOAKLEY FIRE SAFE  
MEMORIAL CIGARETTE ACT OF  
2002**

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Joseph Moakley Memorial Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 2002, a culmination of over 20 years of effort to make cigarettes fire-safe by the true champion of this cause my good friend and colleague the late, great Representative Joseph Moakely. I introduce this bill today with my Republican colleague in the House Representative JIM HANSEN (R-UT), the entire Massachusetts Delegation.

Joe first became involved with this issue when a family of seven perished in a fire in his Congressional District ignited by a cigarette. Five children—all under the age of ten—were burned to death along with their parents. This

terrible event took place on Memorial Day Weekend in 1979.

For over twenty years Joe fought to give the CPSC authority to promulgate a fire safety standard for cigarettes. Because of Joe's relentless efforts, two technical bills passed into law laying the foundation for fire-safe cigarette legislation.

The first bill, the Federal Cigarette Safety Act of 1984, mandated the formation of a Technical Study Group, which ultimately established that it was technically and economically feasible to make a fire-resistant cigarette. This was an extremely important step providing Congress with proof that it was possible to create a cigarette that could be altered in such a way as to significantly reduce its tendency to catch fire. Prior to this report, the tobacco industry argued that the technology to make cigarettes fire-safe was not feasible and that the standard would render their products commercially unviable. During this era, Joe recognized that the industry had successfully shifted the fire-resistance burden from cigarettes to mattresses, furniture and pajamas. As Joe liked to put it, the industry's solution was "to fire-proof the world against our torches."

The other important bill the Joe saw to passage was the The Federal Safe Cigarette Act of 1990, which established the methodology for testing the ignition propensity of cigarettes.

This methodology literally paved the way for New York to pass a fire-safe cigarette bill in 2000. And it set the stage for the establishment of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology fire-safe cigarette standard which is included in the bill introduced today.

What's more, there is already a fire-safe cigarette manufactured by Phillip Morris on the market. Tobacco companies once suspicious of a fire-safe cigarette standard are now demonstrating coming around. In fact, Phillip Morris endorses the language in this bill, along with The Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids and The Congressional Fire Services Institute, which includes the Foundation for American Fire Fighters, National Volunteer Fire Council and the Fire Department Safety Officers Association. It has also been endorsed by SAFE—Safer America For Everyone.

Each year thousands of innocent people are killed, maimed or permanently disfigured by carelessly discarded cigarettes. Under a typical cigarette fire scenario, the smoker falls asleep in bed or on a sofa with a burning cigarette, the ash smolders, then bursts into flames often in the middle of the night—a time when everyone is least prepared.

It is common knowledge that smoking is considered one of the nation's leading causes of preventable death, but it's less widely known that cigarettes are the leading cause of fatal fires. This translates to close to 1,000 deaths annually and nearly 2,400 injuries due to cigarette-caused fires. According to the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) these fires account for \$4.6 Billion annually in societal costs and direct property damage.

The victims of these fires aren't just smokers—all too often they are the innocent and unsuspecting. A child asleep in an upstairs bedroom, an elderly neighbor who lives next door, or a brave firefighter called to the scene. But the real tragedy in these lost lives is that these fires can be prevented.

The Joseph Moakley Fire Safe Memorial Cigarette Bill establishes a strong federal firesafe cigarette standard by:

Requiring the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to establish the standard specified in the legislation, by which cigarettes could be regulated with respect to their propensity to start fires.

Giving the Consumer Product Safety Commission authority over cigarettes only for purposes of implementing and enforcing compliance with the standard promulgated under the Act.

Allowing for the future establishment of an enhanced fire-safety standard.

And allowing states to pass more stringent fire-safety standards for cigarettes if they choose.

Today Joe's tenacity is paying dividends. This country is closer than ever to making Joe's "torches" self-extinguishable, and the horror of cigarette-caused fires a tragedy of the past.

On April 27th Joe Moakley would have celebrated his 75th birthday. Joe spent his entire career improving the lives of his constituents and fighting for important causes like this fire-safe cigarette standard—his spirit lives on in this legislation. I can think of no better birthday gift and no better way to honor his memory than to pass this fire-safe cigarette standard this year so that another 1,000 lives won't be lost next year.

**2002 FRANKLIN INSTITUTE  
LAUREATES**

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2002 Franklin Institute Laureates, who will be honored in a gold-medal ceremony tonight at the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, for their groundbreaking achievements in science and technology.

The Franklin Institute began its Awards Program in 1824, to honor groundbreaking innovators in the fields of science and technology. In the early days, prizes went to those scientist and engineers whose products most enhanced the quality of life for our nation's citizens.

Today, the Institute bestows a series of endowed medals. The Franklin Medals, to an international group of brilliant scientists, engineers, and business leaders, whose achievements, innovations, and discoveries have truly changed the very way we live our lives and the way we think about our world. Additionally, the Institute awards the Bower Award for Business Leadership, as well as the Bower Award for Science Achievement, which carries with it one of the largest cash prizes in the world.

A list of previous Franklin Institute award winners read like a cannon of science and technology achievement for the past 200 years: Albert Einstein, Thomas Edison, Orville Wright, Pierre and Marie Curie, Stephen Hawking, David Packard, and Jacques Costeau, just to name a few.

Tonight, at the 177th annual Franklin Institute Awards Ceremony, eight outstanding scientists will join these venerable ranks, being

honored for their globe-impacting achievements in fields ranging from computational chemistry to plant genetics:

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Life Sciences, Mary-Dell Chilton from Syngenta Biotechnology. Dr. Chilton's key discoveries led to the first major vector system allowing plant genetic engineering, which has enabled the production of larger, more nutritious, and more naturally pest-resistant crops.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Engineering, Shuji Nakamura, from University of California at Santa Barbara. Dr. Nakamura's fundamental contributions to the technology of Gallium Nitride and his development of violet/blue Laser Diodes have exponentially improved current LED technology, and hold the potential of revolutionizing the lighting industry.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Earth Science, Alexandra Navrotsky, from the University of California at Davis. Dr. Navrotsky's accomplishments in crystal chemistry have established, convincingly, the identity of materials at hundreds of kilometers of depth in the Earth that otherwise are inaccessible to direct observation, providing a window to the Earth's past.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Chemistry, Norman L. Allinger, from University of Georgia at Athens. Dr. Allinger's pioneering work in computational chemistry, has found widespread application in the fundamental understanding of molecular structure, and is a paramount tool for practicing chemists all over the world.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Physics, Sumio Iijima, from NEC Corporation and Meijo University, Japan. Dr. Iijima's discovery and elucidation of the atomic structure of carbon nanotubes has had an enormous impact on the rapidly growing condensed matter and materials science field, and holds the promise to revolutionize a wide spectrum of industries, including electronics.

The 2002 Benjamin Franklin Medallist in Computer and Cognitive Sciences, Lucy Suchman, from Lancaster University, England. Dr. Suchman has made many fundamental contributions to the ways in which interactive computer systems are designed, applicable to domains such as space exploration, medical monitoring of elders living on their own and large-scale document retrieval.

The 2002 Bower Award and Prize for Business Leadership Winner, Gordon Moore, from Intel Corporation. Dr. Moore has played a pioneering role in the semiconductor industry, and his technical and business leadership have resulted in the enhanced microprocessor speed, miniaturization, and reduced cost which have transformed the modern world. He has also distinguished himself through his generous commitment to community service.

The 2002 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science Winner, John W. Cahn, from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Dr. Cahn has made profound contributions to the understanding of the thermodynamics and kinetics of phase transformations inspiring generations of scientists and engineers to develop new materials, like stronger, more reliable steel, based on his groundbreaking theories.

Mr. Speaker, The City of Philadelphia, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are thrilled to honor and welcome these amazing scientists and to host this fantastic celebration of their work. Moreover, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are proud of our favorite museum, The Franklin Institute, for carrying for-

ward a legacy of recognizing genius in its purest form, and in bringing this national and international recognition to the region.

Finally, in the great tradition of Benjamin Franklin himself, these talented thinkers remind us that our greatest lessons from the past, and our greatest hopes for the future, lie in science and technology.

#### RECOGNIZING OUTSTANDING WORK BY UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT STUDENT CONGRES- SIONAL TOWN MEETING

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 25, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Dear Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

I respectfully request that the following be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ON BEHALF OF JESSICA WALTERS AND FALINDA HOUGH

REGARDING UNDERAGE DRINKING

April 8, 2001

JESSICA WALTERS: We are talking about teen alcohol. There is a lot of teen alcohol going around, and it needs to stop. If it doesn't stop, a lot more people are going to get killed. We think the reasons why teens drink is because they get into fights with their parents, and they get so mad where they end up drinking. Teens go to parties where they have peer pressure to drink, and they end up doing it because they think they will be cool. Then they get hooked on it where they can't stop. It only takes one time. It can also be inherited by their parents that are alcoholics, and it already is in their bloodstream.

Over in Canada, the teens are allowed to drink at the age of 18. They should not be allowed. They might be more responsible at that age, and then again, maybe not.

FALINDA HOUGH: Ways we can help. Police in every bar. The national government can give grants to cities that can help police in every bar. Watch out for fake IDs. National governments can give states money to buy the technology where, when they enter the bar, they can scan on the back of IDs to tell whether they are of age or not.

ON BEHALF OF LEE GOLDSMITH, ROBBY SHORT,  
AND GREG HOWARD

REGARDING SCHOOL ID BADGES

April 8, 2001

LEE GOLDSMITH: Thank you for coming up this morning. Who is going to begin?

ROBBY SHORT: I will. A current issue at Mount Anthony is whether or not to have students wear ID badges. The main reason is to know who belongs at the school and who is actually not supposed to be there.

Currently, teachers at Mount Anthony are required to wear their ID badges. Visitors and substitutes are given stickers that say either "visitor" or "substitute" on them. So the only unknown factor is the students.

I do see all the subs and visitors wearing their badges, but I see many teachers not wearing theirs. I think the teachers feel that the ID badges are kind of tedious, and they don't need to be wearing them. And I think a lot of students feel the same way.

GREG HOWARD: We did the pros and cons.

Just to list some of the pros: There are several good reasons why students should wear identification tags at all times. If a fire or some other emergency occurs, it will be easier to identify students and to identify strangers by who is and who is not wearing the tags.

Another idea was that, if fire codes were put on the tags, they could be used for other things, such as to unlock doors and to check school books in and out of our library, at least. Other people wanted to use the cards, not only for ID, but as debit cards, so students could buy lunches.

And the last idea is that people could take attendance, or teachers could use the cards to take attendance in the morning, which would give them more time to teach their subjects instead of taking attendance.

LEE GOLDSMITH: Going over the cons, real quick. Basically, the biggest argument against this is there just isn't enough money and there are better things to spend it on.

And there were a lot of pros we came up with, and it would work very well in principle, but not in practice. We think that students would lose them a lot, and teachers and administrators would have a lot of trouble enforcing the rules and making students wear the identification. And people would just, you know, forget them.

And also, there are a lot of students who think that it's against our right to privacy, and a lot of people don't want to wear the tags, and they think that it's just—it will make us feel like we are in—not really a prison, but we are not, like, welcome there and we are not at home, which is obviously how we should feel.

ON BEHALF OF DAN HILL

REGARDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

April 8, 2001

DAN HILL: I am presenting on affordable housing for young adults. Especially for people in Burlington here, there is not a lot of affordable housing for young adults.

I can read from my report, but I don't want to.

The housing situation here, especially here in Burlington, is horrible. If one has UVM here—pardon me, Professor. It is just, here in Burlington, you have 50 percent of the housing being taken by the colleges. And I believe you have about 14,000 students here. If you say that the University of Vermont provides about 49 percent of its housing here for its students, and all the rest of the students have to go out, and that is over 7,000 who have to find apartments here in Burlington. And we actually need 7,400 housing just to meet the current needs of the residents living here.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Let me jump in and just ask you a question right now.

DAN HILL: Yes.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: We have a very serious housing crisis in the Burlington area, and in fact, we have a very serious crisis in communities around the state and all over the country. What do you think should be done?

DAN HILL: I think that more money should be put into building more suitable housing, affordable housing, for young adults, and not just young adults, but anyone who needs them. If you look at the problem and you just go anywhere, the rent is just so high here in Burlington. And not many people make that much money.

Especially when you are a young adult, you don't have your college diploma or anything, you are just out of high school, or in

high school, and you have a job that pays you about \$8 an hour, and you probably make 800 a month, net.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Dan is making a very, very important point. And that is, if you are working, earning \$8 an hour or \$10 an hour, just do the arithmetic and figure out how you would be able to pay rents of—what?—500 or 600 a month?

DAN HILL: It's about \$750 for a two-bedroom apartment.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: So if you had a kid and were making \$8 an hour, you do the arithmetic. And what you find is that you end up spending 50 or 60 percent of your income for housing, which leaves very little left over to do other things that human beings need to do.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO CARL EDWIN MCMILLEN

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the life and memory of Carl Edwin McMillen who recently passed away in Montrose, Colorado. Carl was a valued member of the Montrose community and he will be deeply missed by those whose lives he touched. Carl's memory will continue to live on through his devoted wife, children, grandchildren, and friends and as they mourn his loss, I think it is appropriate that we remember Carl for his many contributions throughout his life.

Born, adopted and raised in Kansas, Carl graduated from high school in Winona, Kansas and went on to attend college in the city of McPherson. There he met his wife of sixty years, Betty and together they raised five children, later in life enjoying thirteen grandchildren and two great-grand children. As an orphan, Carl always took great pride and joy in his large and ever growing family and was known throughout the community as a kind and caring patriarch.

Carl served this country in WWII as a surgical technician in the United States Army Medical Corps. For his service to this Nation, he was awarded the World War II Victory Medal, the Good Conduct Medal, and the American Theater Medal. In 1964, Carl and his family moved to Colorado eventually ending up in Montrose. Carl served the people of his community for over twenty years at Montrose Memorial Hospital and after his retirement, continued to volunteer his time and experience to the hospital as a medical records clerk and van driver. A devoted Christian and member of the Montrose Christian Church, Carl felt strongly that anyone who wanted to attend church should have the chance to do so. As a result, he was frequently seen on Sundays driving hospital patients to and from services. In addition to his church service, he remained occupied with gardening, singing, the Lions Club, the Chipeta Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, and the Moore Demoret 17 Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, after a long and full life, Carl passed away at the age of 81 of cancer. Carl had courageously faced the disease that would attack his body but never could touch his gentle spirit. Those who survive him must certainly feel lucky to have enjoyed him in their lives. It is a great honor to bring the life and compassion of Carl Edwin McMillen to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation. He was a gracious man and will be dearly missed.

#### FOCUS ON LITERACY, INC.

#### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the outstanding accomplishments of the only New Jersey-based statewide literacy provider, Focus on Literacy, Inc. celebrates its 21st anniversary on July 2nd. In 1986 Focus on Literacy, Inc. through an Act of the United States Congress Established July 2nd as National Literacy Day. In 1989 Focus on Literacy, Inc. received the President's Volunteer Action Award Citation for its effort. This year is the 17th anniversary of National Literacy Day.

Illiteracy is a non-partisan issue that effects all ages and demographics. The consequences of illiteracy have a profound generational effect as illiteracy perpetuates illiteracy. The lack of literacy skills in adults has a direct and measurable effect on the education and the quality of life of their children. Illiteracy inhibits people from being viable and productive members of our society. Non-readers are not able to make contributions back to our communities.

It is estimated 70% of the unemployed and 65–85% of the incarcerated have reading problems. If literacy skill are improved there might not be a need for some of the tax dollar supported services currently in existence. Illiteracy costs the taxpayer billions of dollars in lost revenue as well as costs for additional programs such as welfare, job training, criminal rehabilitation, and insurance losses. Illiteracy is everyone's problem; it doesn't just affect the individual. The illiterate individual is our untapped resource for they do possess under utilized talents and abilities.

As a country we stand by the belief that everyone is entitled to an education, but those who cannot read must HEAR by word of mouth, since they are unable to read, that there is a free and private assistance available for them. Unless they are informed, the illiterate will not know where to get help let alone know enough to seek it. As a nation, it is everyone's responsibility to assist each other and make sure the information is disseminated to aid all concerned. There is no shame with being illiterate; the shame is not doing something about it.

July 2nd National Literacy Day was established to thank volunteers and to encourage the television and radio media to broadcast and advertise ONLY Public Service Announcements for free literacy services for this one

day a year in order to publicize and inspire those in need to come forward to help themselves to correct their reading deficiency. Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing this group and its accomplishments.

#### IN HONOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM AT THE NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 30th anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) at the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT). The celebration will take place on Friday, April 26, 2002, at NJIT's Van Houten Theater, and is followed by a gala in the Hazell Center Ballroom and Gallery.

For three decades, the Educational Opportunity Program has served New Jersey's underrepresented student population majoring in engineering, science, and technology. Each year, the EOP program provides educational support services including: tutorial and financial assistance; informational seminars to help freshmen learn about potential career opportunities; and required community service projects in Newark, providing sophomores with hands on experience in their field of study.

Having assisted over 3,150 full-time freshmen at NJIT, many of these students have won honors and awards for their academic and community work. The graduates of the Educational Opportunity Program have entered the workforce well equipped and prepared to make positive contributions to our community. These young people have turned into the professional adults of today, working for our country's major corporations and technological entities such as NASA, AT&T, Johnson & Johnson, Lucent Technologies, IBM, PSE&G, and many more.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Educational Opportunity Program, which has recognized the importance of our youth by helping them succeed in their future endeavors.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as not having voted on Passage of H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act, on April 24, 2002.

This is not correct, Mr. Speaker. On Rollcall 110, I voted AYE, to pass H.R. 3763.

I have asked the Office of Legislative Operations to inspect the voting machines. In the meantime, I want the Record to reflect that I did vote in favor of H.R. 3763, the Corporate and Auditing Accountability and Responsibility Act.

MANFRED PEIPER: GUAM'S 2001  
EXECUTIVE OF THE YEAR

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, For the past nineteen years, the Guam business community along with the local chapter of the American Red Cross puts together an annual event honoring Guam's "Executive of the Year." For 2001, the honor was bestowed upon Manfred H. Peiper, the general manager of the Hilton Guam Resort and Spa. A returning resident of Guam, Manfred was born in Hamburg, Germany on March 25, 1945. Orphaned at the age of sixteen, he was introduced to the hotel industry at an early age. Having had no choice but to fend for himself, he decided to take a job in the hotel business. A small family owned business called the Nienhouse in Borken trusted him with a wide range of responsibilities and got him acquainted with the many facets of hotel management and operations. He later enrolled and graduated in 1966, from the Hotel Management School of Berlin where he earned the equivalent of a bachelor of arts degree in hotel management.

Manfred first joined Hilton International in 1969 taking a position at the Paris Hilton. He soon found himself working for the company in, among other locations, Deseldorf, Curacao and London. He took over as general manager for Hilton Guam in January 1988. His original plan to stay on the island for a few years eventually became a ten-year tour during which time he was able to secure \$100 million worth of renovations and improvements to Hilton's facilities on Guam. Also under his direction, repairs were expeditiously completed after Hilton Guam sustained \$44 million in damages from an 8.1 magnitude earthquake in 1993. In 1995, he took on additional responsibilities for the corporation as vice-president for East Asia and Thailand while maintaining his post as general manager on Guam.

Manfred and his family moved to Tokyo in 1998. Maintaining residence at the location of Hilton's flagship hotel for the region enabled him to better perform his corporate duties. For the next six years, he had the responsibility for 12 existing Hilton properties as well as a number of hotels under development in Japan, China, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Guam. In 2000, he was welcomed back to his old post on Guam. His corporate level stint made him miss the challenges of direct interaction with employees, customers and the community.

On Guam, Manfred is well-known as both a leader and a team-player. The years he has spent on Guam is highlighted by a commendable record of service and contributions to community and civic organizations. In many instances, he has demonstrated his commit-

ment to the advancement of tourism and the service industry on the island. As a manager, this work and dedication is reflected in the excellent service provided by his employees. As a community leader, he has accepted leadership posts and remains an active participant in civic activities. He has chaired the Guam Hotel and Restaurant Association and has been a board member of the Guam Visitors Bureau. Manfred is also a leading supporter of the Guam Symphony Society.

In light of his achievements and contributions, Manfred Peiper rightfully deserves to be honored. I join his wife, Li Wei, his daughter, Michelle, his sons, Nathly, Graham, and Mark-Alexander, in celebrating his accomplishments. The island community is elated with his desire to return to the island and we are hoping that he will be with us this time for good. Danke Schön and Si Yu'os Ma'ase', Manfred!

Also deserving recognition are the 2001 nominees for "Executive of the Year"—Andrew D.M. Harford, Joseph E. Husslein, Karla Gonzalez Kehres, Ronald Leach, Gerald S.A. Perez, Karri Trahin Perez, Jay R. Shedd, Willie Tan and Gerald P. Yingling. As, with Manfred, these individuals have also made noteworthy contributions to the local business community. We commend them and appreciate their good work.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SONS  
& DAUGHTERS OF ST. CHRISTOPHER  
CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, INC.**

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a very special group, the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher Charitable and Benevolent Society, Inc. On Sunday, May 26, in East Hanover, New Jersey they will gather to celebrate their 60th Anniversary.

The Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher Charitable and Benevolent Society, Inc. of New Jersey was founded in the City of Newark, New Jersey in 1942 by a group of men and women from the Island of St. Kitts. The purpose of the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher is to bring together its natives for the betterment of its social, intellectual and financial environment.

The Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher meets its objectives through several annual programs, such as a Fall Dance and Annual Scholarship Jazz Luncheon and an Oldies But Goodies Dance and other events. The Society has and continues to establish a relief program for the Island of St. Kitts during times of natural disaster.

The Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher have established the Thomas A. Nelson

Scholarship Committee which has awarded in access of over \$20,000.00 in Scholarships and the Esmond E. James Award given to every scholarship recipient who graduates with degree.

Mr. Speaker, let us offer our congratulations to the Sons & Daughters of St. Christopher Charitable and Benevolent Society, Inc. on this great occasion and express our very best wishes for continued success.

**IN HONOR OF FRANCIS X.  
LAMPARELLO**

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 25, 2002*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Francis X. Lamparello, Bayonne's "2002 Unico Man of The Year". Mr. Lamparello will be honored Saturday, April 27, 2002, at a Black Tie Dinner Dance at the Colonia Country Club in Colonia, New Jersey.

Francis Lamparello started his career with MCC Powers, later joined Monsen Engineering, and now serves as President and owner of Beacon Oil. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Lamparello served as President of the Hudson County Fuel Dealers Organization, and was recognized as its Gold Seal Man of The Year in 1996. He also served as Fuel Merchants Association Convention Chairman in 1993, and member of the Finance Committee from 1995 to the present.

Attentive to the community's needs, Mr. Lamparello served the community as Treasurer and Building Chairman of Bayonne Family YMCA from 1994 to 1997, and then as President from 1997 to the present. As a member of the Board of Trustees for Marist High School, he served as Chairman of the Development and Advancement Committee, and the Building and Grounds Committee. He was chosen as a Trustee of the Bayonne Care at Home Board and as the Committee Chairman for NCCJ Brotherhood Week in 1999. A devoted member of the Bayonne Chapter of Unico National since 1991, he served the organization in all officer positions, including as President in 1998-1999.

Mr. Lamparello holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Rutgers University College of Engineering, a Master Plumber's license, and is licensed as a Professional Engineer in New Jersey.

Mr. Lamparello is happily married to Doreen and the proud father of daughter, Andrea Danielle, and son, Connor Xavier.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring New Jersey's own Francis X. Lamparello. Along with the Bayonne Chapter of Unico, I would like to commend him for his outstanding contributions to our community.



# Daily Digest

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S3459–S3480*

**Measures Introduced:** Forty-two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2336–2377. **Pages S3466–67**

**Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act:** Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act. **Pages S3460, S3461–64**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at 1 p.m., on Monday, April 29, 2002, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the the bill to occur at 6 p.m.

**Page S3480**

**Nominations Confirmed:** Senate confirmed the following nominations:

James R. Stoner, Jr., of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2006.

John Leonard Helgeson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.

John Edward Quinn, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa for the term of four years.

David Phillip Gonzales, of Arizona, to be United States Marshal for the District of Arizona for the term of four years.

Edward Zahren, of Colorado, to be United States Marshal for the District of Colorado for the term of four years.

Charles M. Sheer, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years.

Gorden Edward Eden, Jr., of New Mexico, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Mexico for the term of four years.

John Lee Moore, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Evelyn Dee Potter Rose, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2006.

Kathleen M. Harrington, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Ronald Henderson, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri for the term of four years. **Page S3480**

**Messages From the House:** **Page S3466**

**Measures Referred:** **Page S3466**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Page S3479**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:**  
**Pages S3467–79**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S3464–66**

**Authority for Committees to Meet:** **Page S3479**

**Adjournment:** Senate met at 10 a.m., and adjourned at 12:38 p.m., until 1 p.m., on Monday, April 29, 2002. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3480).

### Committee Meetings

*(Committees not listed did not meet)*

#### NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee concluded hearings on the nominations of Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, USN, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Command, and Lt. Gen. Leon J. LaPorte, USA, to be General and Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/Commander, United States Forces Korea, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf. Adm. Fargo was introduced by Senator Cleland, and Lt. Gen. LaPorte was introduced by Senator Reed.

#### FAMILIES AND FUNERAL PRACTICES

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* Subcommittee on Children and Families concluded hearings to examine recent accounts of misleading practices and potential violations of state and federal regulatory standards in the funeral industry, receiving testimony from Senator Cleland; Representative Foley; Eileen Harrington, Associate Director of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission; Lisa Carlson, Funeral

Consumers Alliance, Inc., Hinesburg, Vermont; Diana D. Kurz, Newington Memorial Funeral Home, Newington, Connecticut, on behalf of the National Funeral Directors Association; Father

Henry Wasielewski, Catholic Diocese of Pheonix, Tempe, Arizona, on behalf of the Interfaith Funeral Information Committee; and Barbara Osborne, Canton, Mississippi.

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## House of Representatives

### *Chamber Action*

The House was not in session today. It will meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 29 in pro forma session.

### *Committee Meetings*

No committee meetings were held.

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### CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of April 29 through May 4, 2002

#### Senate Chamber

On *Monday*, Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 3009, Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, with a vote to close further debate on the motion to proceed to the bill to occur at 6 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may also consider H.R. 3210, Terrorism Risk Protection Act, and any other cleared legislative and executive business.

#### Senate Committees

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

*Committee on Appropriations:* April 30, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, to hold hearings to examine issues surrounding Alzheimer's disease, 9 a.m., SD-106.

April 30, Full Committee, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Supplemental Appropriations Bill and Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD-192.

May 1, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 9:30 a.m., SD-138.

May 1, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the United States Navy, 10 a.m., SD-192.

May 1, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and U.S. Capitol Police, 10:30 a.m., SD-124.

May 2, Full Committee, to resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Sup-

plemental Appropriations Bill and Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD-192.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* May 1, to hold oversight hearings to examine the Treasury Department's report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policy, 9:30 a.m., SD-538.

May 1, Subcommittee on Housing and Transportation, to hold oversight hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Federal Housing Policy, 2:30 p.m., SD-538.

May 2, Full Committee, to hold oversight hearings to examine bringing more Americans into the financial mainstream, 10 a.m., SD-538.

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* April 30, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism, to hold hearings to examine the influence of the Enron Corporation regarding state pension funds, 2:30 p.m., SR-253.

May 1, Full Committee, to hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, 9:30 a.m., SR-253.

*Committee on Environment and Public Works:* May 2, Subcommittee on Superfund, Toxics, Risk, and Waste Management, to hold hearings to examine asbestos remediation activities in Libby, Montana, and evaluate public health concerns related to vermiculite home insulation, 9:30 a.m., SD-406.

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* May 1, to hold hearings to examine the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 10:15 a.m., SD-419.

May 2, Subcommittee on International Operations and Terrorism, to hold hearings to examine the protection of U.S. citizens from terrorism abroad, 10:15 a.m., SD-419.

*Committee on Governmental Affairs:* April 30, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine how gasoline prices are set and why they have become so volatile, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

April 30, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine the safety of federal school lunches, 2:30 p.m., SD-342.

May 2, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to resume hearings to examine how gasoline prices are set and why they have become so volatile, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

May 3, Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services, to hold hearings to examine transformation plans of the United States Postal Service, 10 a.m., SD-342.

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* April 30, to hold hearings on the nomination of Elias Zerhouni, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services (pending receipt by the Senate), 10 a.m., SD-430.

May 1, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nomination of Elias Zerhouni, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services (pending receipt by the Senate), 9:30 a.m., SD-430.

*Committee on Indian Affairs:* April 30, with the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, to hold joint hearings to examine small business development in Native American communities, 9:30 a.m., SR-428A.

*Select Committee on Intelligence:* April 29, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 6:30 p.m., S-407 Capitol.

May 1, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

*Committee on the Judiciary:* April 30, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition and Business and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine hospital group purchasing, focusing on patient health and medical innovation, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

May 2, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine restructuring issues within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

*Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship:* April 30, with the Committee on Indian Affairs, to hold joint hearings to examine small business development in Native American communities, 9:30 a.m., SR-428A.

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* May 2, to hold hearings to examine pending legislation, 9:30 a.m., SR-418.

### House Chamber

To be announced.

### House Committees

*Committee on Appropriations,* April 30, and May 2, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on public witnesses, 2 p.m., on April 30, and 9:45 a.m., on May 2, 2358 Rayburn.

May 1, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on Bioterrorism, 10:15 a.m., and on Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 11:15 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

*Committee on Armed Services,* April 30, Subcommittee on Military Procurement, to mark up H.R. 4546, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

April 30, Subcommittee on Military Research and Development, to mark up H.R. 4546, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, 5 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

May 1, full Committee, to mark up H.R. 4546, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

*Committee on the Budget,* May 2, hearing on Congressional Budget Office Role and Performance: Enhancing Accuracy, Reliability and Responsiveness in Budget and Economic Estimates, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

*Committee on Education and the Workforce,* May 1, to mark up H.R. 4092, Working Toward Independence Act of 2002, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Education Reform, hearing on "Rethinking Special Education: How to Reform the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

*Committee on Energy and Commerce,* May 1, Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing entitled "Accomplishments of the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

May 1, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing titled "Oversight and Management of the Government Purchase Card Program: Reviewing Its Weaknesses and Identifying Solutions," 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

*Committee on Financial Services,* May 1, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled "Corporate Accounting Practices: Is There a Credibility GAAP?" 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing entitled "Proposed changes to both the World Bank International Development Association and the North American Development Bank," 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

*Committee on Government Reform,* May 1, Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations, hearing on Right Sizing: U.S. Presence Abroad, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations, hearing on H.R. 3844, Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

*Committee on House Administration,* May 1, hearing on E-Congress? Using Technology to Conduct Congressional Operations in Emergency Situations, 10 a.m., 1310 Longworth.

*Committee on International Relations,* May 1, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing on NATO Enlargement: A View from the Candidate Countries, 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, hearing on North Korea: Humanitarian and Human Rights Concerns, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

*Committee on the Judiciary,* May 1, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, oversight hearing on "Enhancing Child Protection Laws After the April 16, 2002 Supreme Court Decision, *Ashecroft v. Free Speech Coalition*," 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, to mark up H.R. 4125, Federal

Courts Improvement Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

*Committee on Resources*, May 1, oversight hearing on the Future of the United States Forest Service 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

May 2, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, hearing on the Magnuson-Stevens Act Amendments of 2002, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

*Committee on Rules*, April 30, to consider H.R. 2871, Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2001, 5 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

May 1, to consider H.R. 3994, Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002, 2 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

May 2, Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, hearing on "Assessing the Accuracy of Federal Budget Estimating," 10:30 a.m., H-313 Capitol.

*Committee on Science*, May 1, hearing on the Investigation of the World Trade Center Collapse: Findings, Recommendations and Next Steps, 12 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Research, hearing on the National Science Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2002, 10:30 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*, May 1, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing on Major Project Management: Solutions for Major Success, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

May 1, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on H.R. 3673, Recreational Waters Protection Act, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

May 2, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing on Arming Flight Crews Against Terrorist Acts, 9:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs*, May 1, Subcommittee on Health, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 3253, National Medical Emergency Preparedness Act of 2001; and H.R. 3254, Medical Education for National Defense in the 21st Century Act, 1:30 p.m., 334 Cannon.

May 2, Subcommittee on Benefits, to mark up pending business, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

*Committee on Ways and Means*, April 30, Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, hearing on Tax Incentives for Land Use, Conservation, and Preservation, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

May 2, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on Challenges Facing the New Commissioner of Social Security, 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

*Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence*, April 30, executive, hearing on Special Programs, 3:30 p.m., and, executive, to consider pending Committee business, 6 p.m., H-405 Capitol.

May 1, executive, on Global Hot Spots, 1 p.m., and, executive, hearing on General Defense Intelligence Program Budget, 2 p.m., H-405 Capitol.

May 2, executive, hearing on Consolidated Cryptologic Program Budget, 9 a.m., H-405 Capitol.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

1 p.m., Monday, April 29

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

2 p.m., Monday, April 29

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Monday:** Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3009, Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to the bill to occur at 6 p.m.

## House Chamber

**Program for Monday:** Pro forma session.

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